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FIVE CENTS A COPY

END OF EGYPT'S 'DICTATORSHIP' BELIEVED NEAR

King Is Expected to Call Election on Agreement With Britain

ACCORD GETS MIXED RECEPTION IN LONDON

While Liberal Press Approves, Conservatives Deplore Surrender of Capitulations

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A royal decree ordering fresh parliamentary elections in Egypt is expected to be the next development following the simultaneous publication here and in Cairo of the new proposals for settlement of the outstanding differences between Britain and Egypt.

It is understood that the Prime Minister, Mohamed Mahmud Pasha, intends that the elections shall be fought on the old electoral law, the issue to be strictly confined to acceptance of rejection of the proposals as they stand, which will be the only business before the new parliament.

Meanwhile the attitude of the Wafd party in Egypt is awaited with keen interest here, for it is recognized that the chances of settlement depend on whether the Nationalists will be united against the treaty. It is taken for granted that a considerable number will oppose anything short of complete British surrender to their demands, which include total withdrawal of British troops even from the canal zone and incorporation of the Sudan as a province of the Kingdom of Egypt. But it is hoped that the majority will decide in favor of the new scheme, which is admitted on all sides to go much further than anything hitherto proposed, since it provides for an end to military occupation and capitulations, and promises Britain's good offices for the admission of Egypt to the League of Nations.

The only question left over is the Sudan, on which the two countries "reserve the liberty" to conclude a new convention later.

Reception by Press Mixed

While Mahmud hopes to be able to split the Wafd, he also expects at least neutrality from the King's supporters, known as the Palace party. It is common knowledge now that King Fuad does not entirely approve of the new proposals, which go very far in the direction of restoring constitutional government, but it is believed here that he will not oppose them.

Press comment is by no means united on the question of Britain's

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Lovers of Horses Flock to Dublin Equestrian Show

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Horse Show of the Royal Dublin Society opened with a record attendance. Dublin was invaded by some 15,000 visitors from America, Asia, Africa, Australia and every European country, attracted by the great Irish annual sporting event.

The international military horse jumping competition introduced a couple of years ago has added greatly to the interest and influence of the exhibition. Seven nations this year are competing in friendly rivalry for the gold trophy, now held by the Free State Army. France, Belgium, the United States, Switzerland, Sweden, Great Britain and the Irish Free State entered for competition their finest horses and riders.

The entry of an American team for the first time brought over an increased number of American tourists. The Ballsbridge jumping inclosures are no matter; loose stone walls peculiar to Ireland and double banks seven feet high and six feet wide with water jump on the landing side provide a supreme test in horsemanship. The total value of the prizes offered in the various competitions exceeds £5000.

The Dublin Horse Show, however, is not all pleasure. Besides the usual exhibits, Irish arts and crafts and various branches of industry, commerce and agriculture are always prominent features of the exhibition of horses, for which Ireland is justly noted. The horse sales, which reach enormous figures, attract dealers, fanciers and army officers from the four corners of the globe.

British Exceed Record for Emigrants to Canada

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—For the first time since 1925, British emigrations have exceeded any other European country for five months of the year.

By the end of May, 31,970 persons left Great Britain for Canada, compared with 21,798 in 1928, an increase of 46.6 per cent over last year. Introduction of the £10 ocean rate for British settlers in Canada, and the present general prosperity in the Dominion, are said to be the chief causes of the increase.

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Mexico Opens Way for Drastic Program of Labor Legislation

Congress Passes Constitutional Amendment to Permit Enactment of Code Providing for Labor Courts and National Conscription of Workers

MEXICO CITY (AP)—An amendment to the constitution which would permit enactment of a drastic national labor law proposed by President Emilio Portes Gil was passed Aug. 6 by the National Senate. That body agreed to modifications in the bill made by the Chamber of Deputies.

The constitution at present reserves the right of legislation in labor matters to the states alone. The state legislatures have been called into extraordinary sessions to consider the amendment, ratification by two-thirds of them being necessary to make it effective.

Meanwhile Congress will go forward with discussion of the labor project which would be enacted as soon as permitted by the amendment to the constitution.

Chief Features of Code

The main points in the proposed labor code are:

1. Establishment of an elaborate system of labor courts with the power to advise employers as to the conduct of their business.

2. Appointment of a corps of labor inspectors under government superintendents.

3. Recognition of the right to strike, without violence. Arbitration, at first voluntary, then compulsory, would be provided for.

4. Establishment of an eight-hour day, six-day week, with four obligatory holidays and obligatory annual vacation periods with pay.

5. Obligatory insurance for employees, to be conducted by the government and maintained by assessments of 5 per cent against employees' salaries and 7 per cent of salaries paid out against employers.

Conscription in Emergencies

6. Every able-bodied citizen to learn a trade or profession and work at it at least one year. When the nation's interests demand he must place himself at disposal of the Nation, working at least one month in the post assigned by labor authorities.

7. Seventy per cent of workers in any factory must be Mexicans; only Spanish-speaking people will be allowed to occupy posts of managers, superintendents, doctors and foremen.

8. Saloons and gambling houses will be banned in labor centers.

9. A minimum wage would be fixed in accordance with the cost of living.

10. Employers would be obliged to obtain consent of a labor court and then give employees one month's notice before closing their businesses.

MITTEN URGES WORKERS SHARE IN MANAGEMENT

Plan for Giving Employees Active Part May Settle New Orleans Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Mitten plan for giving employees as shareholders an active part in the management of all phases of operation affecting their own interests may be tried out in the New Orleans street car strike, according to an announcement made by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

Thomas E. Mitten, president of the Mitten Management, Inc., of Philadelphia, and author of the plan for industrial peace found notably successful since adoption in 1922 by the Philadelphia Traction Companies, was called to Washington to confer on the New Orleans situation with Secretary Davis and Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation in the Department of Labor.

At the conclusion of the conference it was announced that the striking railway workers in New Orleans, as represented by the National Street Railwaymen's Union, had agreed to accept Mr. Mitten's services as arbitrator, on the understanding that the Mitten plan would be the basis of negotiations to end the strike.

The department is now awaiting approval from the owners of the New Orleans Railway, and as soon as this is received Mr. Mitten will probably go to New Orleans on the request of Secretary Davis.

Labor Carries Burden

In a statement issued after his conference with Secretary Davis, Mr. Mitten stressed the fact that the chief cost of great mergers is borne at the outset by labor. The effect of such mergers, he said, is to concentrate industrial power in a few hands. He continued:

"Certain principles have withstood the test of time and stress on the Mitten properties. They proved that:

"1. We must give the worker a full voice equal to that of management in all matters that affect his wages and working conditions.

"2. We must give the worker assurance of a fair return in wages and also added reward in accordance with the success of his efforts.

"3. We must see that the worker receives full opportunity to invest his own capital in the work shop in which he earns his daily bread, and see to it that this investment is of such a nature that it will give him so great an influence in management that American industry will always be assured of a management in sympathy with labor.

Leadership Needed

"These are the principles that we have been applying under the Mitten plan in Philadelphia and in Buffalo, and which have now been adopted by organized labor leaders in our own industry, as evidenced in the pact signed by W. D. Mahon, president of the National Street Railwaymen's Union, and myself.

"The individual industries found most successful have been those having some such conception of the labor problem. Our huge industrial units—now inevitable—must not lose this conception. There is danger that they will, for as they grow larger their active management is further removed from the worker and his problem. The situation calls for courageous and dominant leadership in industry, in finance and in government. It calls for a forward-looking national labor policy," Mr. Mitten concluded.

VARIED TRADE POLICY ADVISED IN PHILIPPINES

Stimson Report Analyzes Factors Which Check Proper Development

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Lack of diversified economic development and of adequate revenues in the Philippines are "fundamental difficulties susceptible only of a slow amelioration," according to the report of Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, covering 14 months of his administration as Governor-General of the islands ending February, 1929.

Among the accomplishments of American administration during this period, Mr. Stimson emphasizes the establishment of machinery for cooperation between the Philippine Legislature and the Governor-General, the breaking of the former "acrimonious deadlock" which held up much legislation, and a growing realization among the Philippine people of the importance of economic development.

In the section of his report devoted to the economic problems of the islands, Mr. Stimson stated: "At present the population of the islands is devoted wholly to a few basic forms of agriculture; their mineral resources are small; their commerce is in the hands of a comparatively few firms (chiefly American or foreign); their manufactures are almost negligible.

"Economic development has been slow, due partly to racial and tropical inertia and partly to the hesitancy of foreign capital to enter the islands while their future political status is deemed to be uncertain. Economic development is further controlled by the historic Filipino policy with respect to public lands. The average Filipino believes that it is better for his country to be slowly and gradually developed by a population of comparatively small individual land owners than to be more rapidly developed by a few large corporations."

Regarding schools the report says: "There were 1,111,566 pupils enrolled in the public schools, which was a slight increase over the enrollment of the previous year. The lack of sufficient funds prevents the providing of school facilities commensurate with the increase in population, or the employment of the number of American teachers desirable for the teaching of English."

JOINT MIGRATION PLAN PROPOSED FOR NEW WORLD

Latin America Holds Stage at Williamstown—Golden Era Seen for Nicaragua

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The whole gamut of problems affecting the relations of the United States and Latin America has undergone a searching analysis before the Institute of Politics, and the following outstanding pronouncements have emerged:

1. The time has come, in the opinion of F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, of the civic department of the National Chamber of Commerce, when the United States should develop, in cooperation with the principal countries of North and South America, a new immigration policy for the Western Hemisphere—a policy not based merely upon quota restrictions, but upon a process of selection in accordance with the economic and vocational needs of the countries concerned.

Mexican Oil Issue Presses

2. Notwithstanding the negotiations of Ambassador Dwight Morrow and the Mexican Government's subsequent easing of its attitude toward foreign oil and land leases, this problem is still live and pressing, according to Guy Stevens, a New York lawyer and veteran representative of American petroleum interests.

3. Enrique Munguia Jr., an international lawyer of Mexico City, contradicted the statement that Mexico is hostile to foreign capital. "Mexico needs foreign capital," he said, "but it has no longer the temper or the mood to accept it as a purely exploiting and predatory proposition."

4. With respect to Nicaragua and the United States, Harold N. Denny, author of "Dollars and Bullets" and former New York Times correspondent in Nicaragua submitted that these two countries have now turned an important page in their joint history and that Nicaragua has entered upon the most happy, peaceful and prosperous period of its career.

Mr. Fitzpatrick presented a detailed program of migration control in his address before the round table on the relation of politics and natural science to trade.

Co-operative Migration Plan

"We must get over our 'quota mindedness,'" he said, "as far as Western Hemisphere countries are concerned, and, accepting the fact, which we have already recognized in our immigration law, that we have a singular relationship to these countries and an obligation to them as neighbors, attempt to work out with their co-operation a plan of migration control which will further both their interests and ours.

"Such a plan would necessarily take into consideration the economic conditions and needs of the countries

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Argentine Failure to Join Paris Pact Arouses Criticism

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Official and semiofficial circles here are buzzing with discussion of the failure of Argentina and Brazil to ratify the Pact of Paris.

Argentina and Brazil, it is pointed out, are the only two "civilized countries" which have not adhered to the treaty.

Brazil, according to an editorial in the newspaper La Nacion, gives as her reason the fact that the Brazilian Constitution itself contains peace declarations analogous to those in the pact. But, it is argued, the case of Argentina seems different.

"We happen to be living under a Government," says the editorial, "characterized by a hermit-like silence in all its actions. The ideas of our First Magistrate concerning the peace pact evidently are 'not for publication.'"

"Whatever may be her reasons," the editorial says, "Argentina is wrong in isolating herself from the rest of the world. It is much to be regretted that Argentina must necessarily be harshly judged by other nations for her uncompromising attitude."

So far as is known, no official movement is under way at present in the direction of ratifying the pact.

Europe Hopes to Clear Balkans From Controversy Over Frontiers

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—New hopes are entertained in diplomatic circles of negotiations between Bulgaria and Jugoslavia which will render less likely frontier incidents such as have lately troubled Balkin relations and given anxiety to European chancelleries.

As a result of various demarches in Paris as well as Sofia and Belgrade, it is hoped fresh pourparlers will shortly be undertaken on construction of a supervised zone of 10 kilometers on either side of the common frontier, together with arrangements for suppression of the anomaly of property which hits astride the frontier. If these negotiations are successful a menace to European peace will be removed.

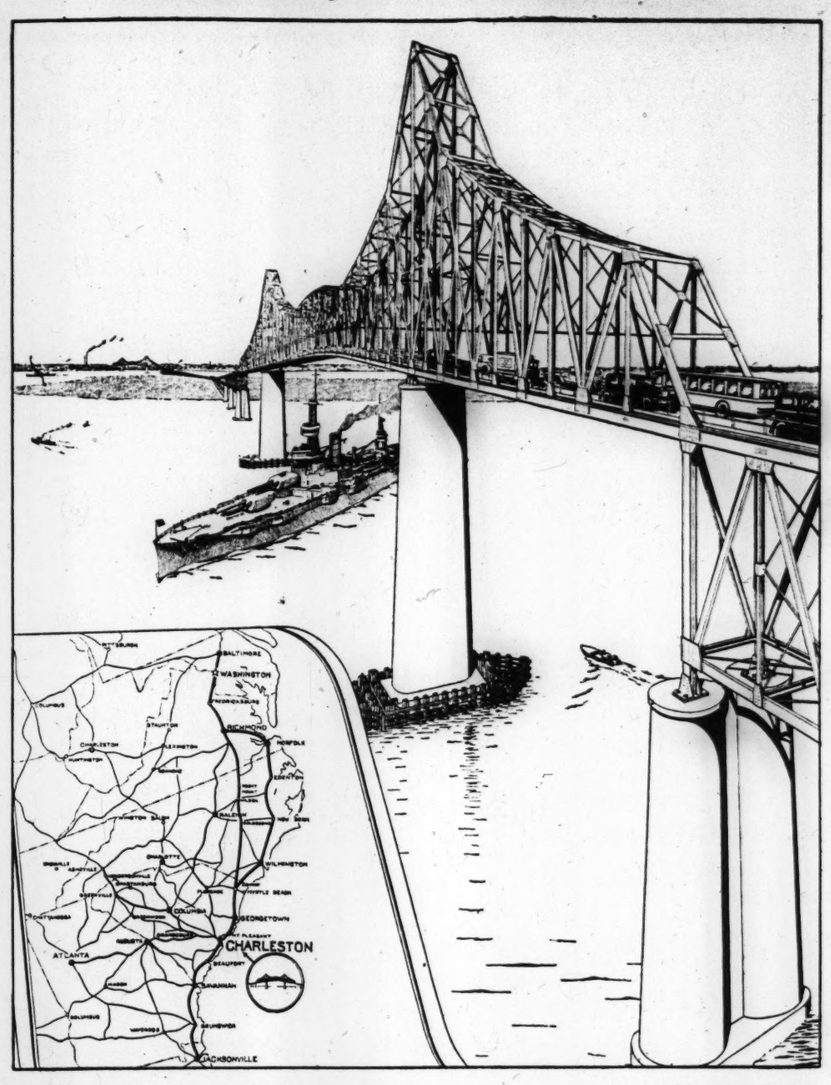
France, which is specially allied to Jugoslavia, naturally sympathizes with that country, but is nevertheless alive to the unpleasant possibilities of repeated episodes which engender bad feeling. The atmosphere is recognized to be heavily charged.

While there exist Bulgarian comitadjis whose ambition is to obtain Macedonian territory and in the meantime terrorize Jugoslavian inhabitants, solutions are difficult, especially as the Bulgarian Government cannot control them. But at the Pirot conference of February and March proposals were made which would have helped had they been adopted and ratified.

It is still held that there should be an exchange of frontier properties so that Bulgarian peasants would not be obliged to pass into Jugoslavian territory to cultivate their fields and Jugoslavian farmers into Bulgarian territory. Precisely on account of this practice were innocent Bulgarians fired upon. Doubtless they were mistaken for bandits who had fired upon Jugoslavian gendarmes.

The view of Balkan authorities is that it is more and more imperative to bring peace to this corner of Europe, for trivial local quarrels may have far-reaching effects.

Mammoth Bridge Erected in South Carolina



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Three-Mile Structure, Costing $6,000,000, Which Crosses Cooper River and Town Creek at Charleston, Forms Another Link in Atlantic Coastal Highway Connecting Calais, Me., on the North and Key West, Fla., on the South. Map Shows Part of Territory Reached by Highway.

Cabinet Crisis Breaks in China; Finance Minister Resigns Office

Struggle Between Peace and War Groups Reaches Climax on Question of Reducing Forces—President Hopes to Smooth Over Situation

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's attempts to reduce her army of 1,500,000 men has involved her in great difficulties and may possibly result in a government crisis symptomatic of the bitter struggle between civil and military control during the present emergency.

Although the disbandment conference, which concluded in Nanking on Aug. 6, reached the decision to reduce the army to 800,000, T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister, resigned, questioning the military leaders' sincerity and declaring that even after the supposed disbandment, China's military expenditure was likely to be greater than before.

Mr. Soong added that he had obtained the mercantile bankers' support to the government schemes on the promise of the recent military conference to reduce the army bill to $16,000,000 (Mexican) monthly but this is likely to be exceeded, and the proposed budgetary system would be scrapped, therefore it would be impossible to continue and face the people.

Mr. Soong's arrival in Shanghai brought President Chiang Kai-shek post haste from Nanking in an endeavor to induce Mr. Soong to withdraw his resignation pending arrangements.

The President at the conclusion of the conference declared the situation was serious, saying that the Government's annual income totals $350,000,000 (Mex), while the military expenditure totals $396,000,000 (Mex) and radical army reduction was the only way to save the country from going bankrupt.

Chiang declared that the decision to cut the army to 800,000 should be carried out, reducing expenditure to $260,000,000 (Mex.). Nevertheless there is a feeling abroad that further political difficulties are ahead, as group commanders are making their influence felt, while Nanking is involved in diplomatic problems, especially the Sino-Russian issue, which resulted in the breakdown of negotiations, owing to China's refusal to grant the Russian demand for restoration of the status quo as a prerequisite for negotiations.

MEDAL CHASES HERO ALL OVER THE WORLD

NEW YORK (AP)—The bulletin board at the Seamen's Church Institute is a sort of international newspaper for the men who follow the sea. So when John Maxim, able seaman, arrived from foreign parts, he headed there as a matter of course.

Running his eye over the hundreds of items which in brief told stories of missing men and missing ships, he suddenly was halted by an item of more personal interest.

"There is a gold medal in the chaplain's office awarded to Seaman John Maxim, if he will call for it," it read.

The medal was in recognition of his part in the rescue of the crew of the British brigantine Thames on Dec. 23, 1924.

BRIDGE OPENED WITH CEREMONY AT CHARLESTON

Fertile Territory Tapped by Engineering Feat of World Renown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—This week witnesses the completion of an engineering feat which for the last year has drawn the eyes of the technical world to this American seaport city, where so much history has been made.

This feat is objectified in the $6,000,000 double-cantilever-span, three-mile-long, Cooper River Bridge—a structure higher than the Brooklyn Bridge and said to be one of the largest bridges of its kind in the world.

With the opening of this bridge, a "community consciousness" is being manifested in improved civic and business conditions, and Charleston, while still clinging to the history it has made, shows evidence that it is fully awake to the privilege of turning present opportunities into new history.

The bridge forms another link in the Atlantic Coastal Highway, beginning at Calais, Me., northeastern point of the United States, connecting Boston, New York, Washington, Charleston, Miami, and points between, and terminating at Key West, Fla., southeastern point. It has cut the distance from Washington to

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'Comrade Shaw' Tells Labor Party No Class Understands Labor Less

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—G. Bernard Shaw, temporary pedagogue for one and three quarters hours, helped an eager audience at the Independent Labor Party summer school at Digswell Park, near Wellwyn, to understand what he termed some fallacies of Marxian Socialism.

Mr. Shaw, who was introduced by Campbell Stephen, member of Parliament, as "Comrade Shaw," began by describing himself as "like Marx and Morris a bourgeois Socialist." None of his auditors, he said, could possibly be mistaken for a horny-handed workingman. That is a very significant thing, he remarked, "because there is hardly any class which understands the working class less than our class does."

During the course of a vivacious address interrupted frequently by questions the famous Irishman speedily answered all interrogatories, immediately returning to continue his random reflections on the last general election."

Among other things he advocated the nationalization of coal mines and banks and urged a four-hour day as solution of the unemployment problem. He warned his hearers, however, against expecting too much either from individual Socialists or the English Socialist movement. The idea of a class war, with the labor movement drawn largely from trade unions and imbued with capitalistic ways of thought, he regarded as impossible.

The trade union movement, he said, was saturated with capitalism, though it was the only possible means for the advance of the workers at present against capitalism. The weapon of trade unions had always been the strike, and without it they would be disarmed. But really, a Socialist government would not permit a strike for one moment. Idleness would be the one thing it would not tolerate.

Mr. Shaw advised the Labor Party to work out a new parliamentary technique and abandon the old political habit of lecturing the other parties in a state of moral indignation.

"We must give up making attacks on the leaders of the Labor Party. Ramsay MacDonald's place is open to anyone to take but you must not abuse him. If he doesn't say the right thing you must say it yourselves. As a theatrical producer I never interfere with an actor unless I know exactly what ought to be done and can tell him exactly what to do. I hope the Labor Government will attend to its window-dressing, remember the case of the late Government and pay attention to things which strike public imagination. People are looking eagerly to the Labor Party to do something. It mustn't try to give the impression that it is a safe constitutional party which can be relied upon to do nothing."

What Has the Machine Done for the Professional Man?

This question will be answered

Tomorrow

on the

EDITORIAL PAGE

BRITISH ATTACK UNITES DEFENSE OF YOUNG PLAN

French and Italian Delegates Cite Own Nations' Sacrifices

NEW TERMS CALLED FAIR COMPROMISE

Chancellor of Exchequer Denies Experts' Right to Alter Spa Agreement

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Criticisms of the Young plan delivered at the opening session of the reparations conference here by Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, were answered by Henri Cheron for France and Antonio Mosconi for Italy.

M. Cheron pointed out that France, too, had made sacrifices as compared with the amount she had received under the Dawes plan. The new plan he described as a compromise which must be taken as a whole, and that was Signor Mosconi's view.

The French and Italian delegations expressed great surprise at the sharp attack that Mr. Snowden made from the British viewpoint at a private session of the conference. The British delegate left no doubt that several of the most important features in the report were unacceptable to the British Government, and he spoke in such an uncompromising way that it is difficult to see how a compromise can be effected.

Mr. Snowden opened his speech by indicating points which the British Government was prepared to accept. He was glad the total liability of Germany had been fixed and that her capacity for payment had been fairly considered. He did not think annuities went beyond Germany's capacity. He also was glad that control over German finances and sanctions had been abolished. He made no objection to the international bank as a clearing house for German reparations payments.

Suddenly changing his tone, Mr. Snowden began sharply to criticize features of the report which were described as unacceptable to the British Government.

Enumerates Objections

He objected primarily to the proposal to divide the amount of annuities into two categories, the postponable and unconditional annuities, pointing out that these latter gave France a great advantage and that, moreover, Italy was to receive an additional sum of £2,000,000 annually, so that there remained a practically negligible part to be divided among the other creditor nations. This division, said Mr. Snowden, raising his voice, is utterly indefensible and unfair. Great Britain being called upon to bear severe sacrifice and other smaller nations being mulcted of their proper share of reparations.

He stood firmly by the reparations percentages as agreed upon at the Spa conference nine years ago, and this he said was the first time any suggestion had been made that there should be a change in these percentages. He denied the right of the Paris experts to make such alterations, declaring that Great Britain would lose under the proposed scheme 48,000,000 gold marks annually while France, in addition to her gain under unconditional annuities, would receive over 10,000,000 marks more, Italy 36,000,000 and Belgium 12,000,000, while the United States, Japan, Serbia, Greece and Rumania would all lose small amounts.

Cites British Payments

But above all, Mr. Snowden said, the Young plan was unfair to Great Britain, which had already paid £150,000,000 or, with accrued interest, £200,000,000 to the United States before she had received any payment from her debtors. It is true, added Mr. Snowden, that Great Britain under the Young plan would receive her bare debt to the United States, but that made no allowance for arrears due to Great Britain according to terms of the Balfour note.

Mr. Snowden concluded by objecting to the present scale of payments in kind, adding that he hoped the conference would forgive his frankness but that the British House of Commons would never agree to any further sacrifice of British interests in this matter, all parties being agreed on that point. At the same time, Great Britain, he concluded, still was prepared to wipe the slate clean of all international debts and reparations. But so long as they were paid, Great Britain would insist on being fairly treated and on an agreement based on justice.

Mr. Snowden Reiterates Views

Mr. Snowden in his conversation with British and American pressmen emphasized his determination not to accept the Young plan as it stands, except as a basis of discussion. He insisted that all parties are united in Great Britain on upholding his thesis; that in view of generosity with which Great Britain had treated her debtors, no further sacrifices should be required.

For this reason, Mr. Snowden declared, the percentages obtaining under the Dawes plan should be applied to both categories of German annuities. It would appear that the French and Italians will have to make concessions if the conference is to succeed, for Mr. Snowden seems determined not to give way.

Objections May Be Used for 'Trading Purposes'

THE HAGUE (AP)—The indictment of the Young plan by Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, echoed in every delegation. Some of

the governmental representatives approved and some disapproved, but there was general recognition the plan presaged a contest of the diplomats on its provisions before the conference should end.

Mr. Snowden's objections to the Young plan were included in the following:

(1) Great Britain loses $12,500,000 yearly as compared with the Dawes plan by reason of alteration of the Spa percentages.

(2) Great Britain is expected to forego $1,000,000,000 which the Allies owe her under the terms of the Balfour note on account of payments already made to the United States.

While on the face of Mr. Snowden's attack it would appear the British Government will not find the Young plan acceptable, general opinion here was the British objections were to be used merely as trading ground for other concessions.

Fascist Press Criticizes British Labor Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy is following The Hague conference with the greatest of interest, but with considerable skepticism in regard to its ultimate success.

The attitude of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is opposed to the view of Benito Mussolini, who recently declared that the Young plan could be accepted only if adhered to in its entirety. The British criticism was viewed with great concern and the Fascist newspapers are conducting a vigorous campaign against the British Labor Government, accusing it of attempting to wreck the conference.

Italian newspapers seem to forget that an increase of Italian annuities under the Young plan is accompanied by a corresponding reduction in British annuities. They give their readers to understand the great powers are opposed to Italy's just demands.

OTHERS TO AID POLES IN HONORING PULASKI

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Various patriotic organizations will join with the Polish people in the United States in a pilgrimage to Savannah, Ga., on Oct. 9 and to Washington on Oct. 11 to pay homage to Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Polish patriot who aided the colonies in the American Revolution.

Plans are being made for impressive ceremonies both at the spot where Pulaski fell in Savannah and at the Nation's capital, founded by his commander-in-chief. The Pulaski National Memorial Committee, the United States Pulaski Sesquicentennial Commission, the Washington Pulaski Committee and the Savannah Pulaski Committee are in charge of arrangements.

Rumanian Coal Strike Brings Serious Clash

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Fifty-eight persons were reported killed and hundreds wounded Aug. 6 in the Lupeny coal district during a clash between striking miners and military forces.

The strike, involving nearly 4000 miners, began the previous day in three mines, and is due to a wage dispute. During the night strikers were reported to have seized the power station and to have put the district in darkness as well as stopping current to the mines.

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WORKERS' SHARE IN MANAGEMENT BUILDS BUSINESS

Co-operative Policy Cited in Report of Great Steel Corporation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The part which co-operation between management and employees has played in building up one of the largest enterprises in the United States was emphasized by Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in a statement just issued to the employees of subsidiary companies. The statement was included in a bulletin covering the annual conferences recently concluded between the management and representatives of the employees, similar to the company's yearly reports to stockholders.

While the "steel industry as a whole is experiencing the greatest demand in its history," the prosperity of the company is due chiefly to the co-operative relationship between management and employees, Mr. Grace declared.

The bulletin reviewed the various employee-management activities sponsored by the company and emphasized the importance of the recognition of mutual interest "in producing quality products as economically and as efficiently as possible."

Among the benefits of such co-operation, it said, are improved working conditions, better understanding between employees and management, with consequently improved confidence; elimination of causes of friction between employees and management, prompt settlement of complaints that might otherwise become causes of serious friction, increase in labor stability, higher morale and loyalty among employees, recommendations along lines of efficiency, safety and economy; discovery of qualities of leadership among employees, improvement in quality of supervision and education of employees in company and management problems.

The records show that almost 17,000 employees, or 25 per cent of the force, are 45 years of age or more.

Zeppelin Ready to Slip Into Air

Special from Monitor Bureau

LAKEHURST, N. J.—The Graf Zeppelin could go all the way around the world with the hydrogen she will have when she takes off here at midnight, according to Lieutenant-Commander Zeno Wicks, who is in charge of replenishing operations on the dirigible.

The work of pumping gas into the bags of the airship was finished more than 12 hours before the hour scheduled for the take-off, Lieutenant-Commander Wicks said.

The final injection of hydrogen will not take place until the airship is ready to move out of the hangar, so as to avoid the strain upon the frame of the dirigible, which would be exerted by the guys as its buoyancy approaches the maximum.

The round-the-world trip will require about 25 to 31 days, Hans von Schiller, one of the pilots, said. Although the itinerary has not been definitely settled, he added, the general outline of the trip provides for a four or five-day stop after each leg of the journey. The airship is expected to arrive at Friedrichshafen early on Aug. 11.

Dr. Eckener expressed the hope that he would complete the trip by Sept. 3 or 4.

COMMANDERS CHANGED IN SALVATION ARMY

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Col. Mary Booth, daughter of Gen. Bramwell Booth, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, will leave Germany on Sept. 29, where for the past five years she has been territorial commander. Commissioner Bruno Friedrich, now commanding in Czechslovakia and Hungary, will replace her.

Salvation Army headquarters here state General Higgins will interview Colonel Booth later in England, adding it is unlikely she will get a less important command, unless she so desires. The transfer is attributed to General Higgins' world-wide reorganization of the army which will probably result in a number of new appointments in October.

Cardiff Journalist Wins Bardic Crown

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Bardic crown of the Welsh National Eisteddfod awarded for the best poem of the year was won in Liverpool by Caradoc Prichard, 23-year-old Cardiff journalist, who broke all Eisteddfod records by being crowned for the third year in succession.

The Archdruid requested the great audience to rise and sing "Hen Whad Fy Nhadau" as Mr. Prichard, arrayed in gorgeous purple robes, received the gold diadem as he was seated in the presidential chair. The Gorsedd ceremony was also conducted round the Bardic Circle stones with the Archdruid in white robe and golden Celtic breastplate on the center stone and a ring of druids in white robes, and poets in sky blue and orates in green. After the "ceremony of sword," when everyone in the Circle lays his hand on the huge weapon or on his neighbor as the sword is driven into its sheath to symbolize the peaceable intentions of the assembly, new bards were elected.

In his presidential address to the Welsh audience, the Rev. D. Tecwyn Evans appealed for the preservation and pride of nationality in their old and haughty land. Wales, he declared, was facing a crisis of democracy, turning its back on the Welsh language. The solution would be found in closer union between North and South Wales, between the various denominations and between old and young.

Wales, he concluded, was "too small a nation to be able to afford sectionalism."

WISCONSIN SENATE KEEPS STATE DRY

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—A proposal to put Wisconsin into the business of manufacturing and selling liquor was defeated in the Senate Aug. 6. The measure, by Ben Gettleman, Senator from Milwaukee, would have amended the state constitution which prohibits the Commonwealth from entering private business.

Mr. Gettleman contends the Eighteenth Amendment would not apply to a state distillery.

FORD TO BUILD IN POLAND

WARSAW (AP)—M. Sorensen, representing the Ford Motor Company, said on his arrival in Warsaw that construction of a large Ford factory had definitely been decided upon. The factory will employ 700 men. Mr. Sorensen also was quoted as saying that Henry Ford planned to visit Poland next year, at which time the new factory would be in operation.

END OF EGYPT'S 'DICTATORSHIP' BELIEVED NEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

acceptance of the new proposals. The Times points out that the criterion by which the treaty should be judged is whether it fulfills the purpose of allowing imperial communications to be adequately guarded. "The new proposals descend in regular succession from the Chamberlain-Sarwat treaty of 1927, the Lloyd George policy of 1922, the Milner report of 1921, even from the prevision of Lord Cromer, who never left out of his view the objective of an independent Egypt, and who himself proposed, as long ago as 1883 that the British garrison be moved from the capital to Alexandria. He realized, no doubt, that the precise location of the troops, which had been made the touchstone of independence, was relatively trivial by comparison with the essential importance of maintaining an adequate force however inconspicuously somewhere on Egyptian soil.

"And the Milner report followed him nearly 30 years afterward in laying it down that this legitimate claim was not intended as a means of keeping international order, still less as a perpetuation of an army of occupation, but to fulfill 'an external object—defense of the British Empire.' That is still, as it has always been, the supreme necessity by which every agreement with Egypt must be judged in the last resort. No concession is really material so long as that purpose is completely fulfilled."

Status of the Sudan

The Financial Times looks primarily to the Sudan, where there is much British capital. "Naturally that part of the projected treaty which has reference to the status of the Sudan will be closely examined. Egyptian aspirations, so far as they are expressed by extremists, are not realized. It is agreed that while preserving the liberty to conclude new conventions in the future, that of 1899 shall stand and the Governor-General shall continue to exercise the powers conferred on him by that convention.

"The Sudan, in which so much British capital and labor has been invested, will remain British, will continue to reap all the advantages of the British Administration. Meanwhile the question of the Sudan's indebtedness to Egypt is to be examined by representatives of the treasuries of the two countries, with a view to its settlement on equitable lines, while the British Government expresses readiness to consider sympathetically the proposal for the return to the Sudan of an Egyptian battalion, simultaneously with the withdrawal of British forces from Cairo. Both parties thus display a most conciliatory attitude, and if their efforts are backed up by their representative people, an enduring settlement of Anglo-Egyptian differences on terms honorable and satisfactory to both should now be assured."

The Daily Telegraph on the other hand feels grave concern at the prospect of responsibility for the safety of lives and property of foreigners henceforward being transferred by Britain to the Egyptian Government.

Conservative Opposition

More than once in recent years a British Government has been sharply reminded by other governments of the necessity of discharging adequately a duty so assumed. It is hardly five years since British and other foreign nationals were being murdered in the streets of Alexandria. It is now proposed that British protection be withdrawn without reserve, and Mr. Henderson tells us there is 'no change of policy,' while Mr. MacDonald pledges himself that there is to be no departure in principle from the declaration of 1922. This immense and disastrous concession having been offered, the proposal that occupation of Egypt by British forces shall be terminated follows naturally and the more complete will be the picture of insecurity held up for the contemplation of Washington and Rome from which the strongest reminders already referred to have come."

The Morning Post regards the reopening of the capitulation question as being "like poking a hornets' nest," and describes the withdrawal of the British troops to the Suez Canal Zone as "an act of gratuitous folly inhumane to the troops, unsound strategically." The Daily Express declares the new arrangement to be "amazing."

While the Conservative press in the main is frankly hostile, or hesitant in the case of The Times, Liberal newspapers comment favorably. The Daily News says: "There can be little doubt that Mr. Henderson will have Liberal support in the House for a treaty of this kind."

The Daily Chronicle speaks of "the generous way." The Daily Herald (Labor) says the occasion is "Egypt's opportunity." The Herald adds: "If there is a heavy responsibility upon the Wafd, there is likewise a heavy responsibility upon Mohammed Mahmud Pasha. Any attempt now to coerce the country or 'make' elections in his own favor would be a crime against the nation. Egypt has to choose. Egypt must be free to choose. Friendship can only live in a free atmosphere."

FACTORY FUMES CAUSE INQUIRY IN BRITAIN

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — How to deal with poisonous gas fumes from the manufactures of artificial silks is the latest problem engaging attention of experts in the Ministry of Health.

The production of thread in a spinning bath which is of acid character involves the formation of a certain amount of sulphuretted hydrogen together with noxious compounds. It is necessary at present it is said to change the air at least 13 times an hour in artificial silk factories. Chemical actions required by the process are of a very obscure nature which increases the difficulty of providing a remedy.

'SPEED 'ER UP' NEW ORDER ON MIDWEST ROADS

Central States Instruct the Motorist to Step on the Gas

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—In the Midwest, where main highways often run straight as an arrow for miles and where cross-country pavements generally are as smooth as velvet, motorists are being encouraged by the law to "speed 'er up."

Days when the driver had to watch his step at anything over 20 miles an hour seem but a dream as the pleasure cars whisk down the concrete at 50 to 60 miles, in many states without drivers being aware that they may be racing a traffic officer to the nearest jail.

One recalls with a bit of a smile the doubts with which a prophecy of a 50-mile-an-hour speed limit was greeted only a few years ago. Judging by the rate at which states are wiping fixed speed limits off their statute books, virtually telling motorists to go as fast as their "sixes" or "eights" can travel as long as they exercise reasonable care—and keep sober—no state in the Midwest cares to bother with a mere 50-mile legal limit.

Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Montana and perhaps other states, have done away with fixed speed limits on state highways. Ohio recently put into effect a 45-miles-an-hour speed limit. In New Mexico there is unlimited speed except that when passing another car the legal rate is 35 miles. Indiana's and Wisconsin's 40-mile laws were adjudged defective by the courts, so there are no maximum limits in those states. Moreover, it is announced that Indiana police are prepared to arrest slow drivers along the great Dunes Highway which edges lower Lake Michigan, under a new state law.

Illinois Speeds Up

Illinois, in July, stepped its legal speedometer up to 45 miles an hour, out in the open prairies where curves are scarce but broad and well banked and where vision is unobstructed. The new Illinois law, however, does not make a speed greater than 45 miles a misdemeanor. It lays upon the driver the necessity of proving before a court—in case of difficulty—that his speed is not unreasonable. The theory is that more than 45 miles may be safe under some conditions and that a speed under the maximum might be unsafe elsewhere, a Chicago Motor Club authority explains.

In Tennessee the safe speed limit is left to the discretion of the police, and, in effect, drivers make their own speed limits and at the same time take their own chances when traveling faster than 20 miles an hour. This new flexible arrangement superseded a 30-mile maximum on any state highway.

Exit the Family Bus

Oklahoma, Minnesota and Louisiana are other states with a 45-mile law, while South Dakota, Mississippi and Kentucky have a 40-mile limit. Thirty-five-mile limits are in effect in numerous other states.

Broad boulevards are being built, too, within the city limits of the big municipalities to speed up traffic. In Chicago, for instance, signs along certain routes invite the drivers to go 35 miles an hour, protected by the boulevard "stop" sign system. The little old family "bus" that ambles along at 20 or 25 miles enjoying the scenery is made to feel its place is on a dusty country sideroad.

Detroit authorities have determined, however, that traffic moving through the city at a uniform 12 to 20 miles per hour causes fewer "jams" than when permitted to travel faster.

Thousands of new cars being turned loose on the highways yearly have caused authorities to favor the faster driving on state highways as a means of spreading out the cars and reducing congestion. The almost universal use of four-wheel brakes has made faster driving safe. Greater speed has been made possible, too, by the elimination of many sharp curves, common when the country roads jogged around the farmers' lot lines rather than slice off a corner of a corn field. Illinois' practical completion of a $160,000,000 bond issue system of hard roads is another example of how the Midwest is inviting the motorist to "step on it."

Destitute Women of London Get Aid

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, addressing members of the City of London Vacation Course, said that 400 destitute women in London had been helped successfully to find employment since 1926, when three lodging houses providing food, clothes and sleeping accommodations were established for them by the Cecil Houses fund.

"It has been stated," she said, "that no more women's lodging houses are wanted in London, yet last week 75 needy women had to be turned away from three such refuges because they were already crowded. There was only one casualty ward in London for women, and its cells are not half as large as those in Holloway prison."

Mrs. Chesterton appealed to women of means and to the professional classes to help end such conditions by assisting in the extension of the lodging house system. Six more houses are urgently needed in the center of London, she said, and six in the suburbs.

PIONEER TRAILS TO BE MARKED IN OHIO BY STATE

Governor Names Commission to Designate Routes of Wayne and Clark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, O.—A commission has been named by Gov. Myers Y. Cooper to mark the trails broken across Ohio by the tramp of Anthony Wayne, General St. Clair, George Rogers Clark and other pioneers.

The Legislature has authorized $50,000 of state funds for the work of the commission, which also is authorized to trace the lines of march of American, British and Indian expeditions, together with the markings of sites of historical importance.

Senator Miles Kuhns of Dayton, author of the measure under which the commission is to act, says the commission expects to encounter little difficulty in outlining the routes, for it is believed the pioneers trod virtually the same roads as those now designated as leading highways. It is known, he says, that the colonial leaders took the old Indian trails across the State and those roads were closely followed in laying out the present system of improved highways.

The general line of the proposed trail will begin at Toledo and pass through Bowling Green, Findlay, Kenton, Urbana, Springfield and along two forks descending the Little Miami and Big Miami valleys to Cincinnati. Several forks extending to other points of historical interest will branch from the main trail.

At Cincinati a statue will be erected to George Rogers Clark, one of 35 markers to be put up along the route. At least one marker will be placed in each county through which the trail passes.

The commission has been authorized to purchase the site of Simeon Kenton's cabin and to convert that place into a permanent state park. Another smaller park will be created just west of Springfield.

CALIFORNIA-GUATEMALA AIR SERVICE STARTED

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—The first airplane in the service between California and Guatemala City, operated by the Pickwick Airways and the Latin-American Aerial Transport Corporation, arrived here Aug. 5.

The air mail route touches at Ayutla, Tapachula, San Jeronimo, Oaxaca and Mexico City, thence to Guadalajara, Mazatlan, Guaymas, Nogales, Mexicali and Tia Juana. Passenger services will be started soon over the same route.

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EASIER

Dirt, dust, and splashes yield quickly to the chemically treated KozaK cloth. No fussing with hose, water, sponge, and soap.

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KozaK is made of specially woven South Sea Island fibre, chemically treated, and heat seasoned for 5 weeks. Fine for polishing silver, windows and furniture.

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Inclosed is $1.00 for KozaK Cloth. It is understood that I may receive the money back if not satisfied.

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THIS FACE POWDER allows me to be nonchalant about my complexion

"I RUB this smooth, fragrant powder into my puff when I apply it. I have never known anything like the way it stays on. It takes such a little bit of it to give my complexion a fresh, fragrant rose petal-effect. Armand Cold Cream Powder is the perfect powder for my complexion."

Armand Powder can also be applied with a damp sponge. Just dip the sponge into the box and smooth the powder on your skin with the finger-tips. It stays on for your whole busy day. $1 at all good stores.

Send 10c for this important beauty treatment that takes but ten minutes of your day. It contains:

1 copy Armand's new "Ten Minute a Day" beauty treatment.
1 trial package Armand Cold Cream Powder—Zanzibar shade.
1 trial package Armand Foundation Creme—a marvelous discovery for powder base.
1 trial package Armand Eau de Cologne Cleansing Cream—that liquefies the moment it touches the skin.
1 trial package Armand Lip and Cheek Rouge—a new creation!

You must try one of these new Armand Powder shades:
Zanzibar, *light sunbrown for brunettes or blondes.*
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I enclose 10c, for which please send me "The Ten Minute a Day Beauty Treatment," including the four essential preparations.

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1. New Quiet 2. Wholly Automatic 3. New Convenience

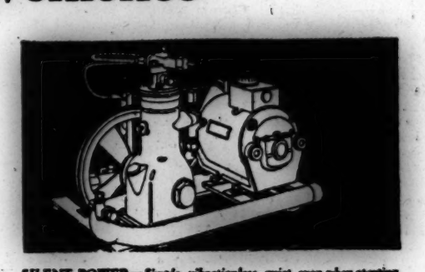
YOUR choice of an automatic electric refrigeration for your home will be immensely simplified if you first inspect the New Quiet Kelvinator now on display at Kelvinator show rooms.

For Kelvinator, the first and oldest manufacturer of electric refrigeration, now presents the outstanding new achievement of its nearly 15 years' experience in this industry.

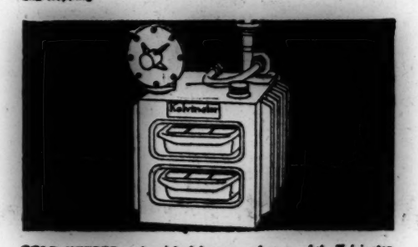
Quiet in operation, the New 1929 Kelvinator is automatic to the point where no regulation is needed. Simply plug into the nearest electric outlet, and the Kelvinator functions perfectly, keeping an even, cold temperature the year' round.

Kelvinator, in this new model, is first to give as standard equipment the new flexible rubber tray for freezing ice cubes. One or a dozen cubes are removed by the slightest pressure of the fingers. Extra trays are provided for the quick freezing of delicious desserts and salads.

You can enjoy Kelvinator advantages *now* by making use of Kelvinator's attractive ReDisCo monthly budget plan.



SILENT POWER—Simple, vibrationless, quiet, even when starting and stopping



COLD KEEPER—A wonderful accessory feature of the Kelvinator. Acts as a constant reservoir of cold for freezing ice cubes, dainty salads and desserts.

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SCOUT LEADERS SEEK TO EXTEND SERVICE SCOPE

English Girl Guides' Example May Be Followed in Boys' Work

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—This was Sir Robert Baden-Powell's day off, which meant that the Chief Scout had been working rather harder than usual in the interests of 50,000 Scouts and Scouters from 42 nations assembled here under canvas for the world jamboree.

Although it was thought his manifold duties might prevent, he managed to attend the international conference at which Sir Montague Borrow, headquarters commissioner for disabled Scouts, presided over a preliminary discussion of how Scouts, Rovers and Scouters all over the world might best follow the example of English girl guides in being of active assistance to "handicapped Scouts" in orphanages and other institutions.

Sir Montague announced that 78 groups of such "handicapped Scouts" had been found in the British Isles in the last two years. He gave details of the gratifying results obtained.

Americans Fail to Attend

American delegates were not present, but representatives of more than a dozen countries spoke of their earnest desire to promote this line of Scout work among their people and to teach the boys—who might by circumstances be led to think otherwise—that they can be Scouts.

Pipes were skirling, bugles blaring and drums throbbing early for large numbers of British Scouts were marching out reluctantly, yet cheerfully, after a joyful week in the mud, so that a few thousand more of the great brotherhood might take their places and participate in this unprecedented "camp of peace."

British Indians Popular

Probably no section is more generally popular here than the British Indians, whose picturesque encampment is besieged all day by brother Scouts keenly interested in such delicate native processes as the winding of a turban. The Monitor representative spent a delightful half hour in the tent of B. S. Cave, a man who devotes the experience gained in 13 years' Scouting to work as a Scout commissioner in jurisdiction over 103 of "B. P.'s" troops in the State of Baroda. He explained that the movement has a great champion in Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, who at his own expense has sent 10 boys to the jamboree and on an extensive tour of the British Isles and the Continent.

The exchange of international visits is so wholehearted and wholesale, now that the first slight shyness has worn off that it is not always possible to be sure which camp you are in merely by looking at the uniforms of the persons found there, and one newspaperman received quite a surprise when—being obviously without a great knowledge of Scout insignia—he visited "Australian territory" and gravely asked for details about the boomerang-throwing of a portly Scout master who hailed from another part of the world. There is a special camp for press representatives here, and if the appearance of some of their tents during the rainstorm suggests the occupants are not altogether accustomed to this form of domicile, there is definite proof they, too, have their share in "Scout atmosphere."

Reporters Volunteer

When F. Haydn Dimmock, editor of the jamboree daily newspaper, was obliged to relinquish his duties, no sooner was the news of his disability abroad than five press men offered their expert honorary assistance in the editorial department of The Daily Arrowe.

In this canvas city of excellent cheer but muddy pathways, harmony is brilliantly sustained by service willingly rendered, and in this connection there is a quaint little story of Dutch Scouts and their first meeting with a homely but highly valued English breakfast commodity, the kipper. Never having come across this smoked fish before, visitors from Holland presumed from its pleasant brown color that it was cooked and ready to go straight from ration-tent to plate. This assumption led to kippers falling immediately into disfavor, at which point an English Scout passing the Dutch tent and perceiving what was afoot, asked if he might be permitted to offer a little advice. The sequel has been a great demand from the Netherlanders for kippers.

In a spectacular attempt to maintain his erect position at one specially difficult point, a visitor laid violent hold upon Gustav Halpern and Rudolf Boesn, two Austrian boys who cycled to London from Vienna en route to the jamboree. When smiles and greetings subsided somewhat, these Scouts divulged that they had pedaled out of their native town June 22 and, passing through Germany, had received a warm welcome from the British Army on the Rhine, with which they spent two days prior to leaving for Rotterdam.

Army and Strikers Clash in Rumania

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST — Latest reports place the number of workers' fatalities in a clash between the Rumanian Army and 3800 striking miners near Sibiu, Rumania, Aug. 6, at not less than 30, and 80 wounded.

Organized miners struck because the owners refused to pay one day's wages of all workers to the union instead of to the miners individually. The owners maintain that a small minority of the workers had voted to have the company pay a contribution to the union.

The first day of the strike, all workers left the mines and seized a main electric plant of the Lupeni company, thus leaving the city in darkness and exposing the mines to flooding with water and poisonous gases.

On the second day, after long negotiations, troops attempted to drive strikers from the electric plant. Workers refusing to go attacked the soldiers, who answered with successive volleys which freed the plant but left many killed and wounded.

Quiet has been restored.

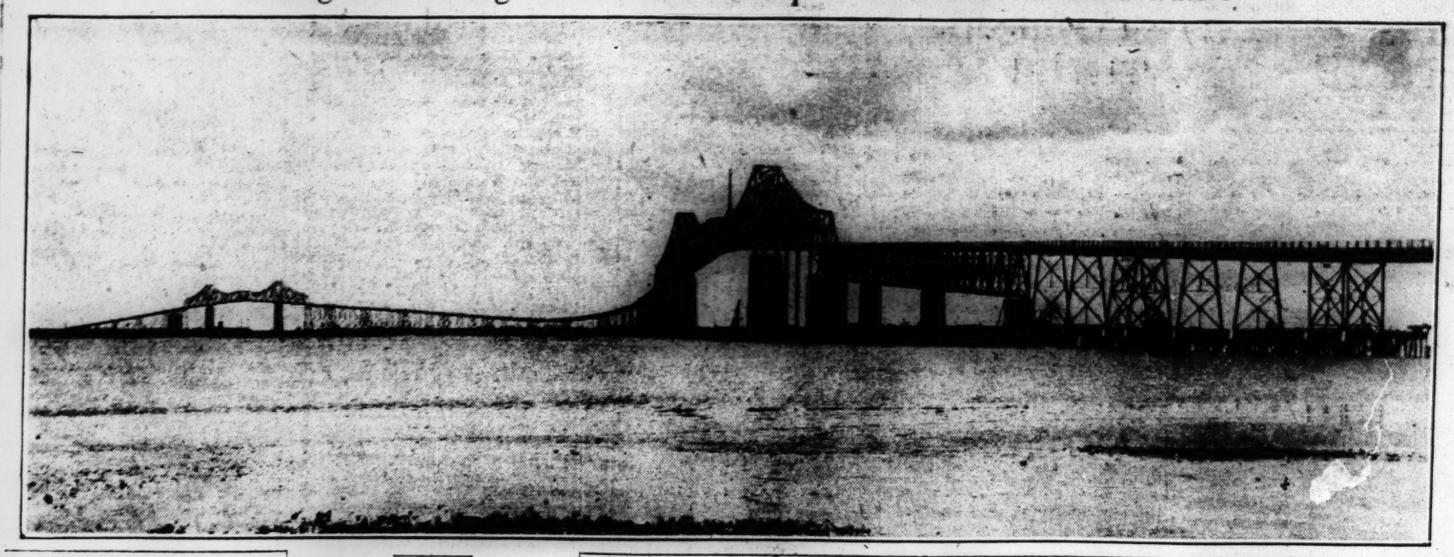
Jadwin Plan Author Retires From Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edgar Jadwin, author of the Jadwin plan to control the Mississippi River, closed his distinguished army career Aug. 7, retiring as the only lieutenant-general on either the retired or active list.

Back of him lies record of achievement, which brought him honors from the American, British, French and Polish Governments, culminating in his appointment as chief of army engineers. He retires under the age provisions of the army he served for 39 years.

His elevation to the rank of lieutenant-general in retirement is a recognition of distinguished work in the construction of the Panama Canal. He holds the Distinguished Service Medal for his services as director of division of construction of the American expeditionary forces in France, and his efforts looking toward control of Mississippi floods have kept his fame fresh in the public memory in recent years.

Bridge Resembling Roller Coaster Sweeps Across South Carolina Waters



BRIDGE OPENED WITH CEREMONY AT CHARLESTON

(Continued from Page 1)

Charleston 40 miles and has opened up a hitherto undeveloped and fertile agricultural and potentially wealthy industrial area in the West.

The massive structure is formed of 14,500 feet of steel structural work and is in reality two connected cantilever bridges over two bodies of water, the Cooper River and Town Creek. It rises from the west bank of Town Creek, and after attaining its height at a grade of less than 6 per cent drops to within 50 feet of the water, curves to the right and begins another ascent of 5 per cent until the height of Cooper River span is reached. It then drops and takes a curve on the trestle leading into the roadway approach on the east bank of the Cooper. The effect is that of a roller coaster.

The largest ships can pass under the bridge without inconvenience, and there are not a dozen on the seas that will even have to lower the topmast tip.

1000 Feet Between Piers

Indication of the size of the bridge is the fact that the distance is 1000 feet between the supporting piers in the center of the main stream and between the piers of the Town Creek span 600 feet. The concrete roadway deck is 160 feet from the high water mark. The combined cantilever spans and trestle work far exceeds any previous attempt and places this bridge in a class by itself.

The Cooper River bridge will be for vehicular traffic only, and the 20 foot concrete roadway, it is estimated, can accommodate 1400 automobiles at a time.

For the three-day celebration which initiates the bridge with an almost continuous string of traffic, many nationally-known speakers are scheduled to appear, among those from this state being Coleman L. Blease, United States Senator; Gov. John G. Richards; Thomas P. Stoney, Mayor of Charleston, and John P. Grace, former mayor and now president of the Cooper River Bridge, Inc.

Land and Water Parade

The celebration program includes a military parade participated in by 2000 sailors, marines, soldiers and national guardsmen; a naval parade, during which threescore vessels, led by navy ships, pass from Ashley River around the famous battery across the harbor, up Cooper River, under the Town Creek span and then back under Cooper Span before disbanding. Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, Commandant Sixth Naval District, is commodore of the naval parade, and Col. Erle Wilson, Commandant of Fort Moultrie Army Post, is Grand Marshal of the military parade.

Automobile races on the bridge, dances, fireworks, floats, airplane maneuvers, bands everywhere, boat races and harbor trips are some of the other items of the celebration.

The bridge seen from the highway leading into the city, seems to streach across the roofs of the tallest buildings. From the bridge itself the views af the historic city, the adjacent beaches, the converging rivers and the harbor is remarkable.

WILLIAMS GETS $25,000

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—A bequest of $25,000 to Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass., was contained in the will of Sidney S. Prince, former Governor of the New York Stock Exchange, filed here.

GENERAL FOODS ACQUISITION

NEW YORK—Richard Hellman Co., a subsidiary of General Foods Co., has purchased the A. S. Spiess Sales Co., distributors in New Orleans and surrounding territory.

RUMRUNNERS DESERT DETROIT FOR OPEN LAKE

Tightening Up of Border Makes River Driest It Has Been in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The Detroit River is the driest it has been since prohibition, federal officials declare.

The new offensive began 90 days ago with reorganization of the customs patrols and sending of additional boats and men here from the East has driven the rumrunners out into the open lakes. The "racket" has been made so hazardous and expensive that it is claimed comparatively little Canadian liquor is getting through the river cordon.

Officials back up their claims with figures. These show that only 50,000 cases were exported from Canada during July, as against 168,000 cases for the same month in 1928. Moreover Thomas E. Stone, state prohibition administrator, reports that his raiders are uncovering little imported stuff, the seized liquors being for the most part of the "alley variety."

The greater portion of the Canadian liquor now reaching the United States is breaking through the forces on Lakes St. Clair and Erie, the officials claim.

Co-operation of Canadian authorities is making it doubly hard for the rumrunner in the Detroit River. They require that all boats loaded and taking out clearance papers must leave the port before the Canadian customs official closes for the night and that after the boat once clears it cannot put into a Canadian port with its cargo without being liable to seizure and arrest.

One of the main reasons cited for decrease in the rum exports is the fact that the United States border patrol was entirely reorganized after the recent exposures of bribery.

The Jones law has caused operators on the American side to become more cautious. Starting Sept. 1 the Cuthbertson law goes into effect. This measure, enacted by the Michigan Legislature, provides mandatory jail penalties for commercial violations of the state prohibition law. It is possible to draw a four-year penitentiary sentence under this law, therefore it is expected to prove almost as strong a weapon against the "blind pig" operator as the Jones law.

Arcaded Sidewalks Recommended to Relieve Crowded City Streets

Bureau for Street Traffic Research at Harvard University Indicates That "Saturation Point" Has Been Reached in Certain Large Population Centers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Second-story sidewalks, underground passageways and building arcades are available means to relieve overcrowded street conditions such as exist in New York, according to the American Institute of Architects.

The suggestion follows in the wake of a survey just reported to the institute by Miller McClintock, director of the Erskine Bureau for Street Traffic Research at Harvard University.

Mr. Miller says that his investigation proved that there are many locations in office building districts throughout the United States where the "saturation point" of sidewalks has been reached. The "saturation point," Mr. McClintock found, is reached when 800 persons traverse each foot of pavement width per hour, and then pedestrians begin walking in the streets.

"It is a wonder that designers and owners of office buildings have not been more alert to this situation," Mr. McClintock's report continues. "There appears to be no tendency, for example, toward the use of the arcaded sidewalk even in new structures located in districts where traffic conditions are admittedly critical."

Sidewalks set within the building line, he says, or the building arcade, "offer such advantages in public comfort and in good merchandise display, as well as added street capacity, that their widespread use seems inevitable." Display frontage on building arcades, the report adds, is frequently as valuable as that on the street itself.

"In many densely built areas, it may be necessary to provide second-story sidewalks arcaded into the buildings with bridges crossing intersecting ways," Mr. McClintock continues.

The advantage of connecting buildings by underground passageways or of constructing pedestrian subways under streets on which vehicular traffic is heavy, Mr. McClintock says, is well illustrated in the Grand Central Terminal zone in this city.

CAIRO Boston's Beautiful Egyptian Restaurant

1072 Boylston Street, Corner Massachusetts Avenue

A delightful place to enjoy delicious foods at popular prices—and amid the charm of Cairo, on the Nile.

Open daily and Sunday from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. Special combinations and a la carte service.

MENU SUGGESTIONS

Chicken Soup, Southern Style	20c
Broiled Fresh Mackerel, Lyonnaise Potatoes	45c
Cold Chicken in Jelly, String Bean Salad, French Fried Potatoes	50c
Boiled Beef, Horse Radish Sauce, Fresh Spinach, Boiled Potato	50c
Roast Duckling, Sage Dressing, Candied Sweet Potato	75c
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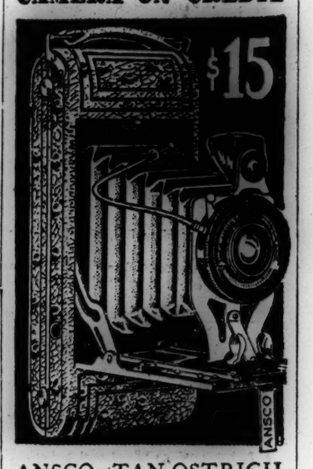

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WORLD'S TINIEST CAR TO BE SOLD IN OWN GARAGE

60-Inch Coupe for Two Does 50 Miles on Gallon of 'Gas' and Sells for $200

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A diminutive automobile that will sell for not more than $200, and which can be marketed through mail order shops, has just had a successful demonstration here. It is the invention of James V. Martin of the Martin airplane factory in Garden City, L. I., N. Y., who holds that it is the smallest motorcar for practical purposes ever made.

Mr. Martin has perfected three models which are unique in many ways. None of them has a chassis, frame or axle. Instead, each wheel is independently attached to a reinforced body, and the floor of the body is the bottom of the car.

There are no springs, but to prevent shock or discomfort of any kind to the driver or passenger, the wheels are set in what is called aviator cord—made of rubber under high tension—similar to the way airplane wheels are suspended. This makes for each wheel being able to absorb the shock of rough spots in the road independently of the others. Universal joints in the wheel hubs enable the driver to keep the car under perfect control through the application of motor power and steering mechanism.

Proves Practical

Engineers who witnessed the demonstration said that, despite its size, Mr. Martin has made an automobile that is a real, practical motorcar. It has a body, a 4-cylinder, air-cooled motor, four wheels and, during the demonstration, proved it is capable of traveling at the rate of 50 miles an hour or more over roads that are not first class, and with perfect comfort to the persons riding in it. It is built for two persons.

Mr. Martin observed the utmost economy of space and parts in building it, it was said. The coupé has a 60-inch wheel base, as compared with the 103½-inch wheel base of the Ford Model A, the smallest American-made automobile, and the 75-inch wheel base of the Austin Seven, the small British car that is soon to be introduced into the United States through an American manufacturing company, now being formed.

Mr. Martin's automobile weighs 600 pounds and possesses what the automobile salesman calls the "usual refinements." It has an electric starter, speedometer, ammeter, etc., and will be shipped in a weather-proof crate designed so that the purchaser of the car can set the crate up in his yard and use it for a garage.

Needs No Servicing

Among the advantages which Mr. Martin holds his car possesses, one that will appeal strongly to the purchaser is that it needs no "servicing." The few parts that require lubrication may, he declared, be lubricated for the life of the car before it is shipped from the factory to the user.

The aviator cord by which each wheel is suspended is "good" for 25,000 miles, he declared, and its engine will require no more attention than any experienced motorist is capable of giving it. When the aviator cord is worn out, anyone can replace it at at a cost of about 80 cents, he added.

Another of the advantages which Mr. Martin asserts his car has is that it will "do" 50 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Mr. Martin is now negotiating with Wall Street bankers to finance a company to manufacture his car and with a large mail order house to market it.

$2400 a Dozen

New Baby Automobile With 60-Inch Wheelbase to Sell at $200, Garage Included. Does 50 Miles on a Gallon of "Gas."

Notes From Williamstown

Dr. William E. Rappard, the able and amiable professor from the University of Geneva, who speaks as perfect English as French, and as perfect German, for that matter, as English, and who thinks in whatever language he happens to be speaking, admits that, in his present series of lectures at the Institute of Politics, he is courting disaster. To lecture once at Williamstown, as he did four years ago, that is a fascinating adventure; but to lecture the second time before an audience of such intellectual surgeons—ah, Dr. Rappard wishes to place the blame upon Dr. Garfield, the institute's chairman. Thus far Dr. Garfield has received only congratulations.

And, when Dr. Garfield first introduced Dr. Rappard, he definitely set at rest the persistent rumor that this now distinguished professor had been "let out" of most of the European universities. He explained that, when the newspapers noted that Dr. Rappard had studied at Geneva, Berlin, Munich, Vienna and Paris, it did not mean quite the same thing as when an American student has wandered from Williams to Princeton, to Cornell and to Harvard.

⁂

Says Mr. George Young, newly elected Labor member of the British Parliament: "The present organization of the British Empire and the Dominions in an association of sovereign states and dependencies is curiously like the system scientifically elaborated by the Soviet constitution makers."

⁂

When Ralph O. Brewster, formerly Governor of Maine, was called upon to indicate his particular interest in unemployment and related problems, he remarked: "At present, you see, I belong to the great army of unemployed."

⁂

Edgar Turlington of Columbia University, one of the speakers on Mexico at a general conference, was visiting the round-table on "Planned Prosperity" which is announced as being conducted by William T. Foster and Waddill Catchings—the Foster-and-Catchings of numerous books, numerous magazine articles and numerous contributions to The Christian Science Monitor. "I just wanted to see Gilbert and Sullivan's famous successors," he explained. Unhappily, Mr. Catchings has not yet arrived, but Dr. Foster has promised to produce him.

⁂

World trade barriers, in the view of Dr. Thomas W. Page, original chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, are today higher, there are more of them, they are more uncertain and more destructive than at any time since the Napoleonic period. He believes that if President Hoover and a commission of disinterested experts were authorized by Congress a tariff better for the United States and fairer to the rest of the world could be obtained than by present methods.

⁂

Why are so many lawyers continually disparaging their profession? At one round-table discussion at least five members of the bar began their remarks with the preface, "I am a lawyer but surely you won't hold that against me," or some variant of these deprecatory words.

⁂

Commenting on the individualism of the French people, Dr. Andre Siegfried of Paris, said: "As France is not inclined to give up her own ideals in favor of social efficiency, she will remain politically a community of small people consecrated to a narrow individualism, jealously guarding their own economic traditions, and totally indifferent to the mystical passion for production that is intoxicating and transfiguring the world of our time. If the individual is to perish in the effort for collective production, France will also perish. But if it is written that the individual will reappear triumphant, France will also rise eternal."

⁂

"A citizen of Geneva," says Dr. Rappard, "is more at home at Williamstown than in Warsaw, Vienna, Berlin or Paris." J. R. D.

Co-operative Migration Control Proposed for Western Hemisphere

(Continued from Page 1)

concerned and could well be based on a series of bilateral treaties subject to periodic revision."

Pointing out that citizens of the United States have investments running into the billions in Mexico and Colombia alone, Mr. Stevens argued that these investments are seriously menaced by "arbitrary action." He implied that American diplomatic officials are not doing all they can to assist American investors in maintaining what they consider their rights.

"An American citizen," he said, "who recently reported a case of threatened seizure to the American Embassy in Mexico City says he was advised to 'consult competent counsel in order that you may be able to defend yourself through the prescribed procedure against any unlawful incursion upon your property.'"

"A Forced Surrender"

Mr. Stevens declared that what seemed to be a settlement of the Mexican oil controversy was "merely a forced surrender by the American owners of oil properties because they could no longer count on the assistance and support of their own Government."

Mr. Denny's interpretation of the policy of the United States in Nicaragua placed strong emphasis upon Nicaragua as a vital element in Washington's strategy of national defense. Nicaragua interests the United States chiefly because through it lies the way of another potential waterway from ocean to ocean, he pointed out, and this waterway is important as means of protecting and expanding the Panama Canal.

Mr. Denny estimated that the proposed Nicaraguan canal would be more costly than the Panama Canal and might run as high as $2,000,000,000, Panama having cost $375,000,000. He said the Nicaraguan Liberals now in power recognize that their best interests lie in co-operation with the United States.

Prof. Herbert I. Priestley of the University of California, turning to the political conditions in Mexico in the course of his round table discussion of Latin-American affairs, remarked the peculiar phenomenon of the United States, backing, ever since the Carranza régime, "one of the most radical elements in the country, whereas the United States is of all lands today the most conservative."

Happy Neighbor Needed

It was his belief that the conscience of the continent has been aroused in such a way as to promise continued social progress in Mexico, and that so long as Mexico is impoverished and miserable, the United States can never be comfortable and happy.

Discussing the post-war constitutional changes in Europe, George Young, British statesman, advanced the view that the loss of power and prestige not only of Parliament, but of the Cabinet, and the trend toward personal government was the same in direction in England as in Europe, though less in degree. Mr. Young said that if the three-party system continues in England, proportional representation will be inevitable.

"Just as Germany and other countries have shown means of replacing parties by groups and replacing alternative administrations of Progressives and Conservatives by central coalitions, so Labor would rehabilitate Parliament by creating a committee system and working through provincial parliaments and an industrial council," he explained.

Discussing interallied debts and reparations, Prof. Jacob Viner, expert on international economics from the University of Chicago, expressed the view that the less Germany is forced to pay the better for all concerned.

He coupled with this statement the further opinion that from his studies Germany is financially able to meet the payments of either the Dawes or Young plans.

Germany's Economic Gains

"Five years of operation under the Dawes plan," he said, "have been marked by substantial and fairly steady improvement in almost every phase of the German national economy, including increased production, increased volume of employment, increased money wages and real wages, increased foreign trade, steadily increasing government revenue, increased savings and increased output per capita."

The two dark spots in the German economic situation to which Professor Viner drew attention are a still heavy volume of unemployment and high interest rates.

Dr. William E. Rappard's second lecture on the European political trend since the war was marked by the strong declaration that in his view Europe's dictatorships are destined to fail and that European democracy will definitely and generally triumph.

Such dictatorships as in Italy, Spain, Poland, Hungary or Russia do not, the Geneva professor stated, indicate any setback to democracy since in the main they themselves took the place of governments which were either autocratic, or democratic in outward manifestations only.

With the exception of Russia, which seems to draw its support from the towns, Dr. Rappard noted that all of the dictatorships have been established in countries still predominantly agricultural, leading to the conclusion that political liberty is essentially the product of urban life.

Dictatorship's Dilemma

He declared that no dictatorship has ever yet developed any workable method of continuing itself, it being a noticeable fact that the strongest dictator gathers weaker men about him and thus makes the selection of a successor the more difficult.

Dr. Rappard spoke apprehensively of the declining birth rate throughout the Old World. He characterized as particularly disquieting the fact that this downward trend is faster in the more advanced nations.

With respect to international trade, Dr. Rappard pointed out that the production of the world, having steadily increased since 1923, has now reached a level about 20 per cent higher than that of 1913.

"That is less than the progress of North America, which is estimated at nearly 30 per cent, but double that of Europe, estimated at 10 per cent," he said.

"Although all the branches of the economic firm are moving forward those managed by the younger and more enterprising partners in the New World are forging ahead of the older establishments and are taking over an ever larger share of the business. Since 1927, however, it would seem as if the parent house in Europe, partly financed from abroad, was again showing more activity and striving to regain its former relative position on the market."

American Zionists Present Ultimatum

ZURICH, Switz. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—A crisis threatening progress of the sixteenth Zionist Congress developed Aug. 6.

Ratification of the pact between Zionists and non-Zionists for the extension of the Jewish Agency Council under the League of Nations was believed endangered when Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist organzation of America, presented an ultimatum on behalf of the American delegation insisting that American Zionists receive equal representation on the council with non-Zionists.

Under an agreement previously reached, non-Zionists received 44 seats on the council while the Zionists had only 10.

The difference is due to the circumstance that the Zionists representation is to be divided on the basis of a party key, taking into consideration Zionist parties in all countries.

Mr. Lipsky declared that the application of the party key would be an unfair method as the American Zionists are responsible for raising the largest part of the funds used for the work in Palestine.

JUGOSLAVS EXCAVATE COINS OF BYZANTINE

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—The Jugoslav archæological mission, which has been undertaking excavations in Stobi, the ancient capital of Macedonia, has concluded its work. Scarcity of labor, lack of funds and adverse climatic conditions accounted for what the mission considered disappointing finds.

Among the objects were a number of coins dating from the Byzantine period, jewels and church ornaments.

BENGAL JUTE STRIKE LEAVES 120,000 IDLE

CALCUTTA (AP)—A serious situation has arisen in the Bengal jute industry from the extended mill strike.

About 40 per cent of the looms in the Calcutta area, or 20,000, are affected, and 120,000 workers are idle. The dispute arose over introduction of a 60-hour week and non-payment of a promised bonus to one section of weavers.

New York Dry G.O.P. May Block LaGuardia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A wide rift has just appeared in the New York City Republican organization, following the designation of Fiorello H. LaGuardia, nationally known wet, by the party as mayoralty candidate in its unofficial city convention on Aug. 2.

The Constitutional Campaign Committee, of which David Barnett is chairman, has called a meeting of leading dry Republicans to be held here Aug. 9 to discuss the expediency of opposing Mr. LaGuardia in the primaries on Sept. 17. Such a procedure would be certain to give rise to a situation in the party similar to that which caused the defeat of James W. Wadsworth, another wet, when he ran for re-election to the United States Senate in 1926.

The Constitutional Campaign Committee is on record strongly in favor of law enforcement and for the closing of the speakeasies in New York City. It has never come out officially to discuss the merits of prohibition, but will oppose Mr. LaGuardia on his wet record. More than 1000 citizens are enrolled on the roster of the committee.

John F. Hylan has renounced any connection with the Republican fusion ticket in answer to reports that he might accept a place as controller or president of the Board of Aldermen on the Republican ticket.

British Shipowners Ask Government Aid

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Government aid for the development of British ports, as urged by the deputation of shipowners and the parliamentary committee upon James H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, was declared by Sir Norman Hill, chairman of the committee, to be far less likely than any other form of assistance to provoke counter measures by other governments.

He added that whereas the world's actual tonnage has increased from 47,000,000 before the war to 67,000,000 now, British overseas trade has decreased. Particular stress is laid upon the need of stimulating coastwise traffic. The shipping interests, he declared to the deputation, had been neglected in the ports, and its earning power subjected to unfair competition, owing to the refusal of the last Government to give it equality of treatment with the railways in the matter of taxation relief.

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Apple Pie with Waldorf Ice Cream	15c

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. Although they gave additional speed, they shook the ship.
2. Plain white bread and butter.
3. By picturing the units of the institution on china.
4. "Abie's Irish Rose" and "Lightnin'."
5. France, 48,000; England, 6000; Belgium, 5000.

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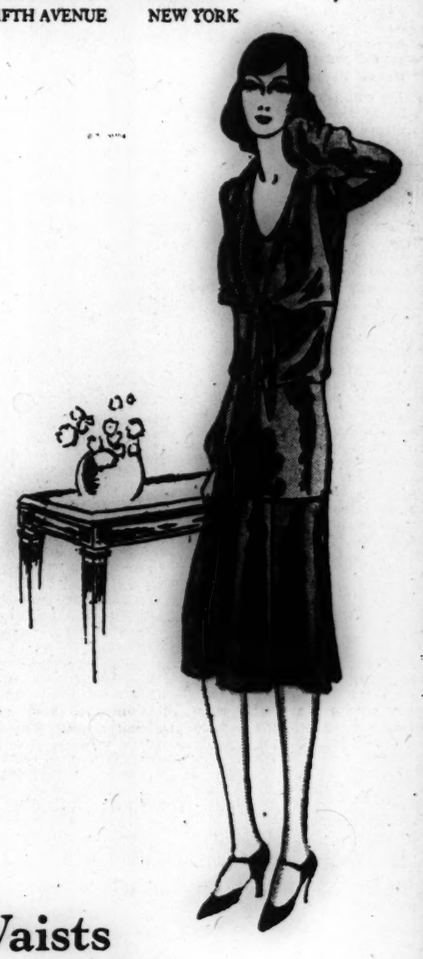


Waists Are Going Up

Skirts Are Coming Down

This fall will see a definite change in the silhouette—and this latest frock from Louiseboulanger accomplishes the transition from the short, dynamic lines to the new streamlines almost imperceptibly. The waist is higher, but not too high . . . the hipline is longer, smooth and unbroken . . . the skirt a full four inches below the knee. In addition it has that little feminine something in the shape of a revers scarf which all the newer frocks must have. And it is withal so wearable that every woman makes a mental note to include it in her fall wardrobe.

IN CANTON CREPE	$69.50
IN CHIFFON LAMÉ	$125.00

THE GOWN SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

TARIFF LOSING FAVOR AS FORM OF FARM RELIEF

Economists Point Out That It Is Futile Where Export Surplus Fixes Price

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Repercussions from recent statements of economic experts at the Charlottesville Institute of Public Affairs and the Williamstown Institute of Politics to the effect that increased agricultural tariffs are vastly overrated as a form of farm relief, are becoming evident here as the Senate Finance Committee speeds up its rewriting of the Hawley bill.

At the beginning of the hearings before the Senate committee, farm organizations and members from the farming districts made increased agricultural rates the chief point of their program for farm relief by way of the tariff. Every increase in the House agricultural rates was hailed as a victory for farm interests.

The recent statement by C. William Ramseyer (R.), Representative from Iowa, and a member of the House subcommittee on the farm schedules, that "on surplus agricultural crops and products no benefit can be conferred by increasing duties over the present rates" has put valuable ammunition into the hands of those who argue that the farmers' real wages will be more effectively increased by scaling down tariffs on what he buys than by adding to rates on what he sells.

House Committee Quoted

In this connection, a report of Feb. 29, 1925, by the House Committee on Agriculture has been revived in support of the widely accepted economic theory that prices of "export surplus" crops are unaffected by the tariff.

The committee stated: "We produce a surplus of certain agricultural commodities. This surplus is sold at the world price, which fixes the price for the entire crop. Under these circumstances our present tariff to a very large extent is inoperative.

"Producers of wheat, corn, pork and to some extent dairy products sell at prices determined by world-wide competition, but buy in a market restricted by the operation of the protective principle.

"The protective tariff affects only those farm crops of which we produce less than we consume, such as wool, flax and sugar."

The Department of Agriculture through its Bureau of Agricultural Economics has estimated that the products making up the permanent part of the agriculture surplus and which cannot under this theory be affected by a tariff, constitute 58 per cent of the value of the entire agricultural output and occupy more than two-thirds of all the land under cultivation.

The existing tariff, it is pointed out, levies duties on every commodity except cotton in the list of 13 products making up the bulk of the farm export surplus, and the chief increases written into the new bill by the House and Senate committees are in this same category.

The economists have always insisted that the tariff cannot raise the domestic price of these products above the export price.

Contradicting this "economist's view," Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah declared some time ago that "the existence of a surplus for export of farm products or manufactured commodities does not rob the farmer or the manufacturer of the benefit of the tariff. It does not make the tariff inoperative, as far as the domestic market is concerned."

It is not denied by the economists that the prices of domestic products in which there is no surplus are usually higher under a protection tariff, but they argue since these products constitute less than one-third of the value of the annual output of American farms, benefits conferred by increases on this class of products in the Hawley bill are limited to a small percentage of the farm population.

Motorcar Duty Reduced

The Senate committee has reduced the duty on automobiles from 25 to 10 per cent and reaffirmed its earlier action eliminating the existing countervailing clause permitting the United States to raise its motor tariffs to meet foreign taxes.

Under this change, trucks valued at less than $1000 also would be dutiable at 10 per cent, but trucks worth more than $1000 and buses intended to carry 10 or more persons would bear the 25 per cent rate. The present law provides a duty of 25 per cent on all motor vehicles and the countervailing arrangement.

"A greater plunderer of the public than the already high rate in the House bill," David J. Lewis, former member of the United States Tariff Commission, terms the proposed sliding scale on sugar. It "glides only so far and stops," he says. Where a true sliding scale would reduce the duty to zero, the Smoot proposal leaves the duty at 2.20 cents, he declared. The Smoot plan does not provide for any New York price high enough to entirely eliminate the duty.

The existing law, Mr. Lewis estimates, burdens the public with an increased sugar cost of $282,000,000, but the proposed plan would add many millions more to the consumers bill. According to "a true sliding scale" worked out by the former tariff commissioner, rates should range from 1.55 cents per pound with sugar selling at 4.45 cents to no duty when the price reaches 6 cents.

While opposed to all sliding scales, F. A. Dillingham, president of the Porto Rican Sugar Producers, told the Senate committee that if there must be a sliding scale, it should be based on the price of raw sugar instead of on refined and on daily importation values rather than on past averages. The Smoot scale, he contended, delegates to the four refining companies of New York the power at any time to reduce the duty by "the simple expedient of raising the selling price."

The Spreckels Sugar Corporation presented to the committee a revised sliding scale designed to supplement the tariff with an internal revenue tax.

Arguing the necessity of the $2.40 flat rate against Cuban sugar, F. L. Crawford of Detroit, representing the Michigan Sugar Company and the Toledo Sugar Company, asserted that all sugar plants in his district are now operating at a loss. Under the sliding scale, he said, it would be impossible to forecast the economic consequences to the industry.

S. W. Sinsheimer of Denver, president of the American Beet Sugar Company, also declared that the Smoot scale does not grant an adequate degree of protection. "We need higher prices than the present for our sugar to enable us to function properly," he declared, "if we are to manufacture satisfactorily and to pay our growers a reasonable amount for the beets from which we make our sugar."

TARIFF BARRIER FOUND TO OFFER AID THAT HARMS

Warning Against Boycott by Latin America Voiced at Virginia Institute

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Pending tariff legislation will erect tariff barriers between the United States and Latin America, likely to cause a "sentimental boycott," and certain to produce retaliation and "bitter and well founded hostility," Summer Welles, former chief of the Latin American division of the State Department, warned the Institute of Public Affairs.

At the same time, Alfred P. Dennis, vice-chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, referred to the tariff as a "two-edged sword," and pointed to Argentina, which he said is one of the best customers of the United States, but which now has "both the temper and disposition to boycott our goods," because of the American tariff rates.

While the possible formation of a Latin-American "Zollverein" against the United States held the center of the conference on South American affairs, the new industrialization of the South continued to provoke discussion in other sessions. Mathew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor which is now engaged in a great unionization drive in the South, declared that "outside capital" is the instrument behind the industrialization process to exploit the southern workman while removing profits to other localities.

Radical Change Urged

A somewhat similar message was brought by the Rev. James Myers, industrial secretary of the Council of Churches of Christ in America, who predicted serious labor troubles for the South unless conditions are basically improved.

Reciting protests made to the State Department by Latin-American countries against proposed tariff increases in the bill now before the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Welles deplored "the present apparent acquiescence of the American people in a governmental policy which tends to stifle trade between the United States and the other 20 republics of the American continent, and which gravely hampers the legitimate development of American private investment in Latin America."

"American prosperity rests largely," Mr. Welles asserted, "upon the continuance of trade with all Latin America, which depends upon their taking goods at least on equal terms with the goods of other exporting nations." In the 15 years since the World War, United States trade with Latin America has increased rapidly, he said, while the increase of North American investment has been tremendous. Continuation of such conditions, Mr. Welles said, is now threatened by the tariff legislation pending in the Senate.

Situation in Argentina

The presumptive effect of the United States tariff on Argentina also came in for comment by Mr. Dennis at an earlier session.

The vice-chairman of the Tariff Commission refrained from giving a personal view of the proposed higher rates, but offered certain comment on conditions as they now exist.

The most important exports of the Argentine to the United States, he said, are beef, flaxseed, corn and hides. "We have excluded their beef entirely from our market," Mr. Dennis said, "through the opportune discovery of the presence of the foot and mouth disease in Argentina."

The duty on flaxseed, he went on, has been raised from 40 to 56 cents a bushel. Friends of the farmer would increase the corn duty from 15 to 25 cents a bushel. The new tariff also puts Argentine hides for the first time on the dutiable list.

"This is help that harms," exclaimed Mr. Dennis. "The tariff may be a two-edged sword."

Lofty Barrier Raised

Broadening the subject at a later point, Mr. Dennis said that the United State has "raised a lofty trade barrier" against Canada's principal exports, although Canada is America's best customer, and that computations of the League of Nations show the United States has the highest tariff wall of any nation at present, after Spain, although Russia would probably take the first place if exact figures were available.

In the continuing discussion of the South's labor policy, before the institute, Mr. Woll urged the South to take the process of industrialization out of the hands of "outside interests." He charged that the South is being subjected to a great invasion of capital of the North, and the wealth of the South is being converted into riches for the possessors of capital of the North and elsewhere, leaving to the South an industrialization "that spells poverty and ruination to the mass of the people."

The Rev. Mr. Myers, who touched on the same subject at a later discussion, pointed to widespread strikes and spontaneous walkouts by mill hands recently throughout the South as warning signals.

Strikes Point Lesson

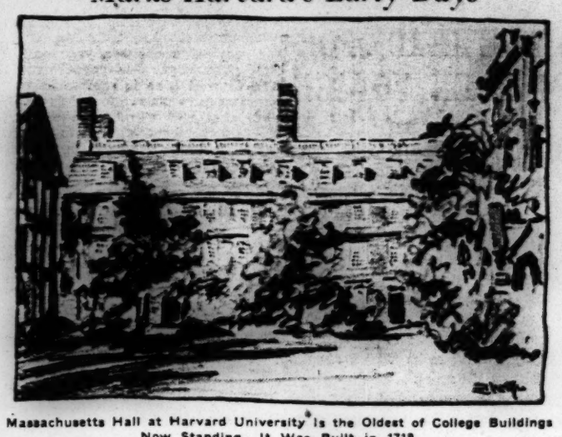
"There is yet time for the South to learn a lesson from industrial disorder and thus avoid the serious labor troubles which undoubtedly lie ahead unless conditions are basically improved, both by social legislation and by employers." He said a feature of this discussion before the institute has been the absence of speakers prepared to present the employers' side, and so far the attacks on alleged long hours, low wages, child labor, and night work for women have gone unanswered.

At the same time, much of the criticism of existing conditions in southern industry has come from men and women living in southern states.

Douglas Arant, lawyer, of Birmingham, Ala., in an address before the round table on problems of democracy, deplored the growing centralization of governmental authority.

Bent T. Gunter, president of the Eastern Shore Produce Exchange, told the conference on farm problems how a little group had organized the farmers of two counties of Virginia into a big business, with total value of produce handled in one year of $20,000,000.

Marks Harvard's Early Days



Massachusetts Hall at Harvard University is the Oldest of College Buildings Now Standing. It Was Built in 1718.

Statue of John Harvard Sculptured With High Degree of Poetic License

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

Harvard College is the oldest institution of learning in the United States. It was founded in Cambridge, Mass., by the General Court at Boston in 1636. Its name is an acknowledgment of a bequest of £750 and his library from John Harvard whose statue stands before the entrance to University Hall. There is a theory that, since no one had any very good recollection of John Harvard's appearance, the statue takes some liberty with his features.

The first building was erected in 1637 and the first class graduated in 1642. Between 1642 and 1782 the only degrees granted by the college were those of bachelors and masters of arts. The law school was founded in 1817, in 1819 the divinity faculty was organized (the Hollis Professorship of Divinity having been established in 1721) and the Bussey Institution in Jamaica Plain, for research in agriculture and horticulture, established in 1871.

Massachusetts Hall the Oldest

Massachusetts Hall is the oldest of the college buildings now standing. It was built in 1718 from a grant by the Province of Massachusetts. At first it was used as a dormitory, then as a lecture hall and finally for public events. As late as 1901 the Phi Beta Kappa dinners were held here, and it was long the center of commencement activities. After the Battle of Lexington it was a barracks for Continental soldiers.

Holworthy Hall was built in 1812 from the proceeds of a lottery authorized by the State for that purpose. Theodore Roosevelt spent part of his undergraduate years in Holworthy.

Stoughton Hall, built in 1805, was named for Lieut.-Gov. William Stoughton, who, as Chief Justice of Massachusetts Bay, presided over the Witchcraft Trials in 1692. Edward Everett Hale roomed for two years "up one flight, rear of Stoughton."

Hollis Hall was built in 1763 and used as a barracks for Revolutionary soldiers. It was named for Thomas Hollis, the greatest benefactor of the college during its first century. He established chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and a professorship of divinity. He was a Baptist, and it is a tribute to his power and influence that he was able to maintain a position of such consequence in connection with the college, because those were days of much religious difficulty in New England.

"They Call Her a Countin' House"

Holden Chapel is named for the governor of the Bank of England, a leader among the English Dissenters in the early eighteenth century. Religious services were early held here. Phillips Brooks House is a memorial to the great preacher and a center of the religious life of the college, "dedicated to piety, charity and hospitality."

Harvard Hall received Washington on his visit after the Revolution in 1789. A little triangle in the end wall of Harvard Hall is a reminder of days when students had two meals a day, morning and evening, in their rooms. The triangle was the opening of the "Buttery" where they came for a "mug of milk and some rolls or bread." Near by was the pump where each student filled his water pail which he then toted back to his room.

On the outer side of the gate posts are the seals of Massachusetts and of Harvard College. At the corner of the college yard, backing to Harvard square, is the administration building and a character around the college yard has been heard to say of it: "There's vaults in her so she's a business block and should be called a 'bursar's office,' but seein's it's Harvard College they call her a countin' house."

Americans to Make New German Steel

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A new steel alloy which has been tested in the boilers of the Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line, and which was said to meet requirements of the high speed engines for which other boiler materials have proved inadequate, is to be produced commercially in the United States, it has just become known here.

F. J. Griffiths, chairman of the Central Alloy Steel Corporation, at Massillon, O., said that his company had obtained exclusive rights for production in the United States from the Krupp Works in Germany, developers of the alloy. Production will be begun at the Massillon plant within a short time, he said.

It is claimed for the new product that it does not become brittle when it is cold worked, that it prevents cracks in rivet holes and rivet heads and does not lose its tensile strength.

BAJA CALIFORNIA PAYS TRIBUTE TO OBREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICALI, Mex.—Citizens of Baja California have unveiled a bronze statue of Gen. Alvaro Obregon, former President of the Republic, who was assassinated soon after his re-election a year ago. The statue stands on an onyx pedestal in the plaza of the Territorial Palace a short distance from the business district of this city.

More than 2000 residents of Mexicali and neighboring communities on both sides of the American border attended the dedication of the statue, when Abelardo Rodriguez, Governor of the northern district of Baja California and a close personal friend of General Obregon, spoke briefly in tribute.

CHILEAN CONSUL JOINS CLASS AT LOS ANGELES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — S. Valdivieso Valdes, Chilean Consul at Los Angeles, has enrolled as a student at the extension division of the University of California at Los Angeles.

He was attracted by an economics course which offered nontechnical discussion of stock markets, and the financial structure and problems of large business corporations.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASE STIRS WEST CANADA

Influx of Immigrants Adds to Problem in Western Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Atla.—As result of a conference between members of the Alberta Cabinet and Robert Forke, Federal Minister of Immigration, a survey of the unemployment situation in this Province will be made. This will be undertaken in view of the serious condition likely to occur this winter with the increasing number of unemployed men in the Province. The survey will ascertain their number, their former home, how long they have been in Canada, how and by whom they were brought out, and what are their occupations. Both rural and urban districts will be covered in the investigation.

For several years there has been an influx of harvesters into Alberta, and when the crop is garnered, these transients decide to remain for the winter, and come to the cities and towns in large numbers where no work is available. This has become a serious problem to the Province and municipalities, as the men must be provided for by the taxpayers, who feel their taxes should be used for the relief of their own citizens who are in need and not of outsiders. The situation is intensified by the number of immigrants coming West, ostensibly as farm laborers, and these add greatly to the unemployment problem, as they do not remain on farms, but drift cityward to look for work where the introduction of machinery is rapidly eliminating the need of manual laborers.

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TOO MANY GINS BRING CRISIS IN UGANDA COTTON

Sudden Burst of Prosperity Shows Need of Quick Readjustments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—While the rapid rise of the cotton growing industry in Uganda from a record of 100,000 bales in 1922 to over 260,000 for the present season has greatly increased the prosperity of this British protectorate, the change has called for such adjustments that the industry today faces a serious crisis.

As late as 1906, the native population of Uganda had never seen or heard of cotton. The industry was started by pioneer experts who had practically to stump the country. They had to plant the cotton, pick it and get it ginned in Government subsidized ginneries.

By 1912 such had been the response from native growers that the Uganda crop totaled 50,000 bales of good medium staple rain-grown cotton.

This sudden productivity in a country, which hitherto had only been kept financially solvent by means of grants from the British Government, brought rapid prosperity to Uganda. During the war the crop declined to 30,000 bales; but this year no less than 260,000 bales have been shipped to Europe and Japan and elsewhere.

Ginneries Idle

It is a remarkable illustration of the vanity of human wishes that Uganda today is in the throes of a cotton crisis, not because the cotton output of the country is unsatisfactory, but because the development of the ancillary services connected with the preparation of cotton for the markets of the world has been optimistically excessive.

Originally the building of ginneries kept pace with the growing output of cotton. In 1920, when the crop amounted to some 120,000 bales, there were 68 ginneries. Today there are 192, while the crop itself has only increased by 80,000 bales. These ginneries have been built by private persons, mainly Indians—on the authority of a government license, and today many of them are lying idle for lack of sufficient cotton to keep them working lucratively. Furthermore, in order to procure enough cotton to keep gins at work their owners had to buy the raw cotton at keenly competitive rates. Ginners were paying more for the cotton than it was worth.

This state of affairs naturally gave the producer—the native cultivator—an artificial price for his crop. After two years of this competitive buying, the ginners began to realize the futility of the policy and started co-operation. And in 1927 a ring was formed to control buying prices of the raw material. This ring has now absorbed into its orbit of controlled prices five-sixths of the sources of cotton supplies in Uganda.

Opposition of Middlemen

This altered procedure in the cotton market has earned the hostility of the Indian middleman who, in past gambling days, practically handled the whole of the crop. Then, he would buy from the cultivator direct and himself transport it to the markets where he and men of his kind controlled the supply and, to a certain extent, the price. Under the new arrangements, he has no place as a cog in the Uganda Cotton Machine.

The cultivator today knows the price at which the ring will buy; the ginners themselves collect it from the cotton farms.

A committee of these Indian middlemen was organized to spread propaganda among the native cultivators that the ring was exploiting them and that they were not getting a fair price for their cotton. They urged the native cultivators to refuse to plant cotton for the coming season.

The native cultivator is always prone to listen to any wild rumor without bothering to investigate its authenticity. But such a development could not be permitted by the Government of Uganda to pass unnoticed. The Uganda Government is the responsible trustee of native interests; and official counterpropaganda has been successfully launched, explaining to the native cultivators that the ultimate price of Uganda cotton is governed by world markets and not by local conditions, and assuring them that the Government will step in, on their behalf, should the price, as laid down by the ginners' ring, fall below what, according to the world markets, is a fair offer. Government action has produced a calming influence in a situation which for the moment was critical.

At the same time, the Indian money invested in the superfluous ginneries is irretrievably lost; for the number of ginneries which can be kept lucratively in work, must be restricted according to the size of the average annual crop.

When the industry by the reduction of the ginneries resumes its normal course of development, there is every hope that the Uganda crop will further increase.

SHEFFIELD LESSENS SMOKE NUISANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—That Sheffield had spent more money than all the rest of the country put together in attempting to get rid of the smoke nuisance, and that its efforts were so successful that less smoke was now being produced per ton of coal than at any previous time in its history, were two statements made before the Sanitary Institute Congress here by F. Lloyd, a local manufacturer.

An appeal was made by another speaker for the whole of England to be mapped out in regional areas, when the Smoke Abatement Act, 1926, which permits one or more authorities to combine for the purpose of dealing with the smoke problem, might be taken advantage of more fully.

UNIVERSITY EXTENDS AERONAUTICS STUDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The University of South Carolina will soon be teaching aviation engineering, preparations for intensive instruction in the subjects necessary to such a course being under way. Columbia's new airport, with Curtiss service, will be in operation early in the fall. Regular air lines will serve the city starting Dec. 1.

Prof. Walter E. Rowe, dean of the school of engineering, states that "the university stands ready to lend its assistance in any way toward the training of aviators. The university is already equipped to offer all courses necessary for the foundation work in aeronautics."

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SPEEDY LINERS MAKE READY FOR MAIDEN VOYAGE

Shipping Companies Announce Construction of Huge Motorships

A merry scramble is on among world-wide shipping concerns for fast transoceanic service.

Some of the dominating steamship lines have already started building programs that can be readily altered as to type of propulsion machinery and other factors involving increased speed. Added interest is being shown in the modern electric drive, and only recently the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Company launched a $10,000,000 shipbuilding program by laying the keel of the first of two turbo-electric liners at Newport News. The boat is to ply between New York and Havana.

These Ward Liners, as they are to be known, are of 15,830 gross tons, while some are 950 feet long and of and are some 950 feet long and of 50,000 tons or more. The nature of the driving equipment has not been divulged. The United States Lines announces its intention of building two huge liners to join company with the Leviathan, of unprecedented speed, and the addition of two smaller vessels to its fleet.

The White Star Line plans to have a motorship, the Britannic, ready for service in about a year on the New York-Boston-Liverpool route. The Cunard Line is said to be considering the construction of new tonnage that will win back the transatlantic speed record held so long by the Mauretania, and recently eclipsed by the new North German Lloyd liner Bremen.

The electric drive is regarded as relatively new in marine construction. It has been successful with liners of the Panama-Pacific Line operating between New York and San Francisco. The California and the Virginia, now in service, and the Pennsylvania, now under construction, are about 600 feet long and electric throughout. Equipment for these ships was built by the General Electric Company.

Eskil Berg, marine specialist and consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, says that electric transmition gives a simple, practical means of speed reduction between the high speed turbine and the slow speed propeller in almost any ratio desired. He thinks electrically driven vessels can be made noiseless whereas gears always make more or less noise, and that electric drive makes it possible to obtain accurate data of the load on the propeller shaft under various conditions of sea and wind.

Mr. Berg points out the economical cruising speeds of the electric driven vessel, whereby about three-quarters speed can be obtained by the use of only one of the two power units in operation, which means large saving in fuel and attention.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

NEXT year may be described almost as a competitive year for Masonic institutions. Lord Ampthill, the Pro Grand Master, is to preside at the Old Peoples' Festival; Lord Cornwallis, the Deputy Grand Master at the Girls' School Festival; and Prince Arthur of Connaught at the Boys' School Festival. Bedfordshire, Kent and Berkshire, over which counties these brethren preside respectively as Provincial Grand Masters, are all making earnest endeavors to beat the existing records and create new ones and the task in each instance will not be an easy one. The competition, however, whatever may be the result, will be of profit to the institutions. The cost of the upkeep of each is increasing year by year and next year will also witness a great effort on behalf of the Nursing Home to complete the £250,000 required for the erection and endowment of their new premises at Ravenscourt Park.

* * *

Prince Arthur of Connaught, presiding at the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Berkshire recently, gave an interesting account of his recent African journey. During the six weeks, he said, he had had a somewhat strenuous time, for he had traveled upward of 12,000 miles, into the very heart of central Africa. It was a very interesting journey to see the opening up of the new country and railway which had taken 20 years to build. Africa and Northern Rhodesia will, through that railway, have a much easier outlet to the sea and a shorter journey to Britain. Probably, in 20 years' time, it will have changed the face of Africa. It had been built by Sir Robert Williams and doubtless would prove of inestimable value, not only to that rich copper-bearing district, but to the valuable shipping that went on there, and they might look forward to a great development in that country. The inception and driving power of the railway was Sir Robert Williams, who, he might say, hailed from the city of Aberdeen.

* * *

An interesting announcement is made of the forthcoming publication by Sir Alfred Robbins of a work entitled "English-Speaking Freemasonry." It will be the first attempt to deal from the inside with not only the theoretical ideal but the practical work of more than three-fourths of the world's Masonry. The whole system of organized Freemasonry has sprung from the Grand Lodge of England and now covers every one of the five continents. Sir Alfred occupies a position which has been described by the Pro Grand Master as that of the "Prime Minister of English Freemasonry," and he writes not only as a systematic student, but with the advantage of long service, administrative experience and ambassadorial responsibility.

* * *

Burma has hitherto stood alone as the only district overseas to become a Hall Stone District in connection with the Masonic Million Memorial Fund—Buckinghamshire, as a Province, qualified from the very early days. Now, however, Japan has joined Burma and become a Hall Stone District, which means that every lodge in that far-away district has become a Hall Stone Lodge, which is equivalent to every member in that lodge subscribing a minimum of 10 guineas toward the cost of the Masonic Peace Memorial, now being erected in London. The membership of the lodges in Japan is confined to resident Englishmen or Americans.

* * *

An international Masonic Congress is to be held in Amsterdam from Sept. 13 to 15.

* * *

About four years ago the Allgemeine Freimaurer Liga was established at Basel by a small congregation of Freemasons in that place, who dispatched a message to brethren in all parts of the world in which they said that, after the events of the war and the experiences of the after-war period, it was more than ever necessary that the individual Freemasons of the world should come together and discuss the problems which lay before them, in order to come to a mutual understanding. The International Union is now spreading all over the world. It started with only 15 members but now numbers many thousands of members in all the European countries and America. Every year a congress has been held, where brethren of the various European and American constitutions meet. Last year the congress was held in Vienna. Through the influence of the League important books about Freemasonry in France and America have appeared.

* * *

As the League is acting independently of any grand lodges it, presumably, is of little or no account that Austria and Germany have not yet been restored to the recognized list of the grand lodges recognized by the United Grand Lodge of England, although efforts are being made for their restoration of the lodges recognized in this manner, in order that there may once again be an interchange of representatives between those countries and England, so far as the Masonic world is concerned.

SKYSCRAPERS CIRCLE OPEN-AIR GARAGE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An open-air garage is to be established on the site of the first house built in Chicago. This will be done when a soap factory, now occupying this historic location, is razed.

The building, where soap has not been manufactured for some time, is at the Michigan Avenue Bridge over the Chicago River and is surrounded by skyscrapers.

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BRISK RIVALRY REPORTED IN AIR TRANSPORT

Passengers Have Choice of Routes to Reach Destination

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Keen competition, such as railroads knew in their earlier days, is developing among air transport companies operating on the Pacific Coast, as well as among the transcontinental carriers.

Five air lines now carry passengers between this city and Los Angeles; four lines offer air-rail transportation from Los Angeles eastward.

Air transport companies are not indulging in rate wars, however, their officials declare, although there is a wide divergence in tariffs, for there is also a considerable difference in the types of service offered, and the time of travel. Fares vary from $22 to $33 for the trip from here to Los Angeles, and schedules from two hours and 50 minutes to five hours. From Los Angeles to New York fares range from $225 to $351, a differential of $126. The travel time varies from 45 hours to 65 hours, a difference of 20 hours.

Air service opperators declare they intend to profit by the lessons learned through rate wars among other types of transporation, and while admitting competition, insist they intend to keep it on a friendly basis. In this connection C. W. H. Smith, general traffic manager of Western Air Express, said recently:

"There are five or six great aviation groups and several independents. They are competing for business, but the competition is based on the service rendered: speed, comfort and reliability. Rates have been fixed by each company on a basis of what it believes may bring an operating profit."

There probably is no other route in the United States given as frequent air service as that between here and Los Angeles, over which nine commercial passenger-carrying ships fly southward daily, and eight return north. All maintain strict schedules except the plane which carries mail, which has a flexible schedule to allow for delays in handling pouches, which it generally exceeds by an hour or more. The mail ship flying north does not take passengers because of the uncertainties of flying at night over a poorly lighted route.

Bears Oust Geysers in Popular Interest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—More and more tourists are visiting Yellowstone National Park to get acquainted with the animals, birds and trees rather than to see freaks of nature, Dorr G. Yeager, naturalist, informed Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

The coming of the new type of visitor marks the passing of the old type of guide. Instead of hotel porters with fantastic jokes about the geysers and hot springs, a staff of trained naturalists is maintained to interpret the facts of natural science to the uninformed. The staff, which has grown from three or four in 1925 to 20 in 1929, conducts parties through the park every day and lecture, to them around camp fires at night, Mr. Yeager says.

Similar staffs of naturalists are to be found in all the parks. Their employment is in keeping with the Department's plan to stress the educational values of the national parks rather than their recreational and sight-seeing features.

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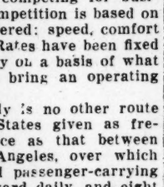

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NEWARK, N. J.

Virginia Smithman Heads State Ticket

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Dr. John Garland Pollard, who stumped Virginia for Alfred E. Smith and who Bishop James Cannon, Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had asked anti-Smith Democrats to repudiate, was swept into the Democratic nomination for Governor in a political landslide in Tuesday's Democratic primary.

Dr. Pollard, a professor of the College of William and Mary, piled up a tremendous majority over his two primary opponents, G. Walter Mapp and Rosewell Page.

In his campaign against Dr. William Moseley Brown, nominated for Governor by anti-Smith Democrats and Republicans, political leaders, believe Dr. Pollard will have the stanch backing of the entire Democratic Party. Mr. Mapp telegraphed his support, while Rosewell Page, in his final statement to voters, offered his support to the party nominee in the event he was nominated.

Hold Still, Iceberg, for Your Picture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—On his ninth expedition to the Labrador current to study icebergs, Dr. Howard Barnes, head of the Department of Physics, McGill University, has gone north in the yacht Ulvira, accompanied by R. B. Van Horne, Montreal, president of the Cuban Railway Company, who is financing the expedition.

Continuing experiments Dr. Barnes has conducted in co-operation with Dr. Henry B. Faber of New York, parachute flares will be projected from a gun in the direction of icebergs at night and in fog, in order that their silhouettes may be observed by a mechanical eye, connected with a loudspeaker.

Silhouettes of icebergs at a distance of a mile have been registered in dense fog by a camera plate picking up the infra-red rays of a flare projected beyond a berg by gun from a ship. The idea here is that ships proceeding through fog or darkness might shoot flares directly ahead of them at intervals, taking snapshots with a special camera.

Thermite, an exothermic mixture of aluminum and iron oxide, and other agents, will be employed to determine their effects in disintegrating bergs, and the ability of various types of microphones to pick up sounds given off by bergs will be tested.

The Canadian Pacific Steamships has loaned the expedition an experienced navigating officer who will watch the experiments in the interest of the merchant service.

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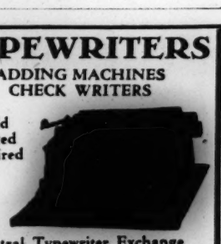

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NEWARK, N. J.

A Tall Story, This, About a Club That Lincoln Might Have Joined

National Society Numbers 3000 Men and Women on Its Rolls, but Only the Highly Respected Are Entitled to Membership and Renown

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—How tall are you? Five feet, three? It's really too bad, but you can never be a member of one of the most exclusive clubs in the world.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, though he has declined numerous invitations to join clubs, has qualified and has become a life member. Abraham Lincoln would have been eligible, but not Stephen A. Douglas; George Washington would have been admitted, but not Napoleon Bonaparte; Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, would be eligible, but his chief, President Hoover, would not.

What is the club's name? You've guessed it. It's the National Society of Long Fellows, and membership is restricted to white persons who are six feet and one inch tall or more. Started two years ago in Topeka, Kan., by Phil E. Zimmerman, when he was hotel commissioner of Kansas, the club has grown so rapidly that 3000 members may now be found throughout the United States.

Hotels of the Nation are providing 7½-foot beds, national wholesale and retail furniture associations are helping the six-footer by building bigger for him, and several automobile manufacturers have recently adopted adjustable front seats for the comfort of the long-legged driver, Mr. Zimmerman told a member of the Chicago chapter.

Some of the objectives of the club are to get longer bath tubs, shirts, sox and other clothing, higher awnings, signs and ceilings, bigger seats in theaters and leg-room between the rows, restaurant tables that do not require the Long Fellow to hold them up with his knees and Pullman berths in which they can sleep without doubling up like a jackknife, said Mr. Zimmerman.

Among members are John Aasen of Los Angeles, Calif., who heads the list with a height of eight feet, nine and one-quarter inches. Next tallest is Clif Thompson of Wisconsin, who is eight feet and six inches. Three seven-footers are O. R. Williams of Oklahoma and Ruth Duncan and Forrest Glenn of Illinois. Mr. Williams is seven feet and five inches, Miss Duncan is seven feet and one inch tall, and Mr. Glenn is half an inch taller than she. Ten-year-old Robert Wadlow of Alton, Ill., is a member. Robert is six feet and eleven inches tall.

H. W. Behrens of Lyndon, Kan., a State Senator, who is president, is six feet and seven inches in height, said Mr. Zimmerman.

The first chartered chapter was started in Chicago and the original officers are still carrying on. Kenneth Curtis is president and Richard Henry Little, a newspaper column conductor, secretary.

Glass in Roadway Removed by Patrol

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Inauguration of a glass removal service has been announced by the Carolina Motor Club, following a reference to the menace to traffic by General Mecklenburg.

Letters have been received by R. W. Rigsby, city manager, and by General Mecklenburg, from Coleman W. Roberts, vice-president of the veteran motor organization announcing that the glass patrol at Charlotte will be the first in the State. Later the patrol will be extended to other cities, it is said.

Persons observing shattered glass, broken bottles, tacks or timbers studded with nails in the streets are urged to phone the Carolina Motor Club office, and a glass patrol car will be dispatched immediately to remove the debris.

Connecticut Makes Invalid Laws Legal

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The General Assembly on Aug. 6 by concurrent vote in both houses, validated more than 1500 laws which a Supreme Court decision had declared to be void.

The Democratic minority in each branch through its leaders, pointed out that it did not believe that the method used to revivify the laws was the right one but it did not vote in opposition.

The General Assembly was in readiness to be adjourned by the Governor, its work in which it had met in special session being ended.

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RADIO AVIATION

Canada's Air Show

AERONAUTICS will play a large part in the program of the Canadian National Exhibition, which will be held this year in Toronto from Aug. 23 to Sept. 7, and at which an attendance of 2,500,000 is expected.

There will be an aircraft exhibition, which will be the largest ever held in Canada. In addition to this there will be three days of air races in conjunction with the Cleveland air races. The first of these three races will be held on Canada Day in Cleveland, Aug. 28. It will be open to all Canadian flying club machines and private planes. The course includes a run from Toronto to Cleveland with a stopover at Windsor, Ont. There will be a trophy, as well as purses of $300, $200 and $100, all offered by the Canadian citizens of Cleveland.

While this race will be primarily for Canadian pilots and will be held as an international item in the Cleveland Air Races, the Canadian National Exhibition and the Toronto Board of Trade will run two races open to both Canadian and American pilots on Sept. 4 and 5. The first of these two events is from Toronto, the course leading by way of Hamilton and Buffalo. The purse for the winner will be awarded by the Canadian citizens of Cleveland. The second race from Cleveland to Toronto, over Buffalo and Hamilton, will have prizes offered by the Province of Ontario, the City of Toronto and the Exhibition.

In addition to the Cleveland-Toronto air race on Sept. 5, the program of the day, which is Aviation Day at the Exhibition, includes an aerial parade of from 150 to 200 ships. A pursuit squadron from Selfridge Field will take part in this parade, as will a squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force from Camp Borden, a patrol from the Ontario Provincial Air Force, which will come from northern Ontario for the occasion, a number of mail planes and flying club and private machines from all over Canada. This will make the largest force of airplanes which has ever visited Toronto at one time. It will boost aviation materially. Every available Toronto airport will be used.

The aeronautical exhibition will be housed this year in the building which has housed the largest annual Canadian motor shows, which are moving to the new $1,000,000 Automotive Building on the exhibition grounds. Already a number of the leading aircraft manufacturers both in Canada and the United States have signified their attendance at the show. There is a considerable amount of Canadian capital going into companies which are Canadian branches of American plane manufacturers.

The Listener Speaks

IT WOULD be difficult to give a more vivid or convincing picture of historically important events than is done in speech and sound in several series of radiocasts now. A high point in the development of this educational type of entertainment was reached in some of the earlier "Empire Builders" programs—but at times the Soconyland sketches, at 7:30 on Tuesday evenings through the WEAF chain, are just as effective. History was brought to life in this way in the last of these periods, when the first trip of Robert Fulton's steamboat up the Hudson was the subject chosen.

The story was cleverly worked out with a background formed by the competition of two rival river skippers, one of whom, through his choice as captain of the "tea-kettle ship," was at last able to win the race upstream for the first time. The voices representing Robert Fulton and his financial supporter, Chancellor Livingston, were well chosen, and the sounds of the crews and crowds were effectively done. Only the shouts passing between the rival boats had a distinctly "indoor" quality.

Another and very different kind of attempt to conquer nature in an effort to provide more speedy communication, was described in the Columbia "Flying Stories" hour at 8:30 by Capt. Frank Courtney. He told of his unsuccessful attempt to cross the Atlantic in a westerly direction. After detailing the reasons which make a flight from east to west more difficult than one in the opposite direction, he outlined the careful plans which he made—which were only frustrated by the burning of his flying boat.

Captain Courtney is convinced that the flying boat is the logical choice for transatlantic flights, since after a forced landing it can stay safely afloat for days under ordinary conditions. He is equally certain that a reliable radio set, such as the one which brought quick aid after his own mishap, should be part of the equipment of such a boat. Not only was his own installation the means of bringing about his rescue at that point but it had also enabled him to fly directly to his first objective in the Azores. D. M.

Peace Garden Plan Mooted in Toronto

TORONTO, Ont.—The proposal of an International Peace Garden, consisting of from 300 to 500 acres of land to be established on the border of the United States and Canada, for the use of the peoples of the world, is to be made before the National Association of Gardeners, which has opened its annual convention here.

The project will be set forth by Henry J. Moore, and it is anticipated that a move will be made to get legislation governing the garden introduced in the legislatures of both the United States and Canada.

The convention opened at the Royal Oak Hotel, Aug. 7. A large gathering of delegates from the United States and all parts of Canada registered, the convention being under the chairmanship of D. L. Mackintosh, the president.

A civic welcome was extended to the visitors by the Mayor, Samuel McBride, and the first day's proceedings were brought to a close with a concert provided through the courtesy of Martin L. Davy.

Among the speakers listed for the "international night" session, Aug. 8, will be Dr. Emil Sauer, American Consul in Toronto, and John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lake H. Munsil, Chicago, Ill.
J. C. Munsil, Chicago, Ill.
Rose Marion Knight, Evanston, Ill.
Helen F. Knight, Evanston, Ill.
Grace E. Dill, Chicago, Ill.
W. T. Hubbard, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. W. T. Hubbard and son, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Bernice Lucas, Parsons, Kan.
Grace W. Bower, Kansas City, Mo.
Jane Anderson, Detroit, Mich.
Katharine Bower, Manhattan, Kan.
J. H. McCormick, Riverside, Ill.
Bertha Sue Throop, Lansing, Mich.
Jessie Dodd, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
Janet Craig, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Joseph Coffer, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Joseph Coffer, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Ruth C. Farmer, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. P. L. Brown, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Alline Farmer, Savannah, Ga.
Mrs. May N. Wackerhagen, Racine, Wis.
Samuel L. Tanguy, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Westefeld, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. George Westefeld and son, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Bertha Fremld, Bronx, N. Y.
Marguerite C. Wallace, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Mabel Huston, Los Angeles, Calif.
Alma C. Anderson, San Francisco, Calif.
George Wehmeyer, Baltimore, Md.
Alma Wehmeyer, Baltimore, Md.
Paul M. Jones, Detroit, Mich.
Mabel N. Jones, Detroit, Mich.
William J. Thompson, Detroit, Mich.
Mary Dyer Lemon, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mabel E. Ayres, Indianapolis, Ind.
George W. Vanwyckle, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. George W. Vanwyckle, San Diego, Calif.
E. J. Dunklee, Teaneck, N. J.
Myra S. Dunklee, Teaneck, N. J.
Anna M. Tracy, Denver, Colo.
Myra S. Dunklee, Teaneck, N. J.
Ida A. Harris, Austin, Tex.
Kenneth W. Dorman, Houston, Tex.
Miss Irene Lash, Moberly, Mo.
Gladys P. Chase, Nashua, N. H.
Miss Violet Plakney, Milton, Mass.
Miss Gladys Blakney, Milton, Mass.
Mrs. Mae E. Sharpe, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Susanne Noble, Reading, Mass.
Mrs. Jane C. Kemp, Boulder, Colo.
Mrs. Ethel W. Harsman, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace B. S. Hunter, Elmira, N. Y.
C. C. Hunter, Elmira, N. Y.
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Beatrice Shepard, Haverhill, Mass.
Mrs. Bertha O. Antoine, Boulder, Colo.
Arthur H. Antoine, Boulder, Colo.
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F. Leone Oswald, Minneapolis, Minn.
Albert Oswald, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Adele M. Lang, Denver, Colo.
Miss Elizabeth A. Schroeder, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. William S. Meek and daughter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Lillian E. Benson, Boulder, Colo.
Mrs. Ruth Helen Hill, Boulder, Colo.
Miss Carol Hill, Boulder, Colo.
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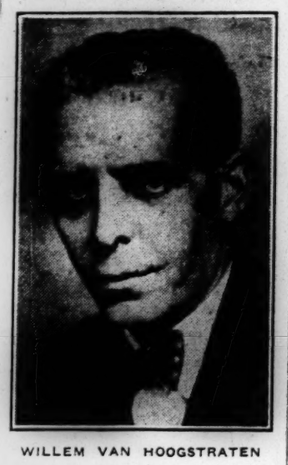

WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRATEN

WHEN William van Hoogstraten, the regular conductor of the Lewisohn Stadium concerts, takes his baton in hand for these concerts through WOR, he is "giving the radio public what it wants." These are Mr. van Hoogstraten's own words to The Christian Science Monitor representative in New York recently.

"When I am preparing my Stadium concert programs for the radio," he said, "I keep all my request letters in mind, and I have always found that the best music is the most popular. Radio audiences like Brahms, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky and Cesar Franck to the exclusion of other composers. I do not believe in playing down to radio audiences but am of the conviction that radio should and does develop a fine taste for music. Music is not composed for certain occasions. It is composed through the inspiration and purpose of the composer.

"I am not at all afraid of radio," went on Mr. van Hoogstraten, "for I like the idea of a big audience. I do believe, however, that radio needs first-class programs in order to gain the concentration of the radio audience. Radio is really too easy, and there are many interests that can take one away from a radio program. There is an art of creative listening and one must listen in an inspired way. You cannot properly listen to a Beethoven symphony between dinner courses, as is so often the case when one is listening in on a radio program. We must take our radio music seriously, and put ourselves in the proper frame of mind for the finer music. When we go to a concert hall, we must make a distinct effort, get into our evening clothes and in other words become fully prepared for the mood of the evening. Radio listeners should also get themselves in such a proper mood in order to be the right kind of listeners."

When asked as to whether he had any special microphone technique for his men when radiocasting the Stadium concert, Mr. van Hoogstraten said: "In this series of concerts, it is entirely up to the operator on duty. Out in Portland, Ore., when we worked on a national hookup, and were radiocasting from the stage of a concert hall, we arranged the seating of the men ahead of time. Our microphone at the Stadium is placed to the left of the stage, while the operators have an enclosed booth a little further back."

The conductor is most enthusiastic about his work at the Stadium and believes that these concerts have no equal either here or abroad. "The country owes a dept of gratitude to Adolph Lewisohn," he says, "for being enabled to hear such a first class orchestra throughout so many summer nights."

In speaking about soloists on radio, Mr. van Hoogstraten also wishes radio fans to know that when some of their requests were not responded to, via the air, it was because these compositions were not permitted performance according to copyright laws. The works of Richard Strauss, Gustave Mahler, Respighi and others were included in this ban." T. R. N.

Big Air-Travel Gain Recorded in Mexico

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The Mexican public, both native and foreign, has become "air minded." Travel by planes is decidedly on the increase, and where a short year ago only a few persons flew from town to town, now there are thousands.

Figures officially announced by the Mexican Aviation Company, which operates the principal airways in Mexico, show that it carried 3058 passengers from Jan. 1 to June 30.

Mexico's air lines now in active operation total 4339 kilometers, according to figures compiled by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works. Concessions to be fulfilled this year will increase this distances to 17,517 kilometers (10,948 miles).

Army Air Mechanics School Is Announced

With the object of developing for the army air corps a force of highly trained aircraft mechanics, who also will be available for employment in commercial aviation, the air corps has announced the institution of a course for general mechanics and aircraft welders at the Air Corps Technical School, Rantoul Field, Ill. The course will be a thorough drill in general machine shop practice as modernized with the addition of aircraft welding and will fit all graduates for work in any air corps machine shop.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 11

Orchestral and Instrumental

Symphonic Hour (CBS). Howard Barlow's orchestra and Alexander Semmler, pianist, in Grieg Concerto. 3 p. m.
Anglo-Persians (Whittall—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Open with "Second Hungarian Rhapsody." 6:30 p. m.
Sam Herman's Xylophone (WEAF Chain). Old favorites in new and sparkling clothing. 11:15 p. m.
Vibrant Melodies (WJZ Chain). Appealing numbers by string and vibraphone ensemble. 11:45 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Cathedral Hour (CBS). Choir, orchestra, soloists and chimes in the finest sacred music radiocast series. 4 p. m.
"In the Time of Roses" (WEAF Chain). Women's octet, string quintet and Robert Simmons, tenor. 7 p. m.
Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). Three Rachmaninoff numbers and a real gypsy song. 11:30 p. m.

Concert Artists

Mme. Gainsborg, pianist, and Elsie Baker, contralto (WJZ Chain). 4 p. m.
Pearl Besuner (Atwater Kent—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Metropolitan opera soprano—the youngest of four sisters engaged by that organization last season—assisted by Josef Pasternack's orchestra. 9:15 p. m.
Austin Conradi, pianist (Baldwin—WJZ Chain). The Baldwin Singers, male quartet, too. 9:45 p. m.
Ruby Smith Stahl, mezzo dramatic soprano (NBC Pacific). Orchestra direction Charles Hart. 1:30 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Songs of the Open" (WEAF Chain). Direction Robert Armbruster. Amy Goldsmith, soprano; male quartet and orchestra. 12:30 p. m.
Pro-Art String Quartet (WJZ Chain). Haydn's "String Quartet in G" and contralto solos by Georgia Standing. 12:30 p. m.
Milady's Musicians (WEAF Chain). Viola d'amour, spinet and viola da gamba, trio in Old World music. 2:30 p. m.
"Songs and Bows" (WEAF Chain). Music of summer gardens by string trio and contralto. 3:30 p. m.
Maestro's Hour (WJZ Chain). Cesare Sodero's orchestra plays one of his own compositions. 4:30 p. m.
Wesley L. Boynton, lyric tenor (WEAF Chain). Star of many Boston and New York musical shows introduced in Capitol Family. 7:35 p. m.
Mixed Quartet (Enna Jettick — WJZ Chain). George Dilworth, directing. 8 p. m. Pacific program, 7:45.
"Theater of the Air" (Majestic—CBS transcontinental). Wendell Hall still in charge. Quartet sings "Miserere." Muriel La France says farewell. 9 p. m.

Talk

"Woodrow Wilson and the World War" (WEAF Chain). Joe Mitchell Chapple. 6:15 p. m.

Light Opera

"The Tattooed Man" (WJZ Chain). Harold Sanford directing little known Victor Herbert operetta. 10:15 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Latin Music (WEAF Chain). The Blue and White Marimba Band directed by Alfred Jamesworth. 1:30 p. m.
"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). A native Russian ensemble. 2 p. m.
"Echoes of the Orient" (WEAF Chain). Takes listeners to the fringe of the desert at Algiers. 6 p. m.
"Around the Samovar" (CBS). All real Russian artists and music. 10:30 p. m.

Dramatic Sketch

"The Fog" (CBS). The English company of players gives the desert Pasha an idea of what may happen in a London fog. One of the "Arabesque" series. 10 p. m.

Drama

Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" (WJZ Chain). A Vernon Radcliffe production. 8:15 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Champions (Studebaker—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Jean Goldkette's orchestra in current hits. 10:15 p. m.

FOR MONDAY, AUG. 12

Vocal and Instrumental

"The Voice of Firestone" (Firestone—WEAF Chain). Vocal favorites by Franklyn Baur and Vaughn de Leath. 8 p. m. Companion identical Pacific coast program. 9 p. m.
Gypsies (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Austrian flavor in Strauss waltz, Kreisler and Lehar selections. 8:30 p. m.
Douglas Fairbanks' Favorites (Edison—WJZ Chain transcontinental). "Doug" prefers quiet music in contrast to his vigorous acting. 9 p. m.
"Let Us Join the Ladies" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Parnassus Trio opening and closing this all-feminine program. 10 p. m.
Moment Musicale (WJZ Chain). Caroline Andrews, soprano; Philip Steele, baritone, with Arcadie Birkenholz lending his capable fiddling to string trio in program from the classics. 10 p. m.
Slumber Hour (KSL, KOA). Classical favorites. 10 p. m.

Grand Opera

Grand Opera Concert (CBS). Overture to Bellini's lesser-known "Norma" opens. 8 p. m.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Three hundred voices attuned to the great organ in the popular conceded acoustically perfect tabernacle in Salt Lake City. 6 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker," Grieg's "Lyric Suite" and Kramer's modern "In Elizabethan Days" programmed. 6:10 p. m.
White House Concert (Dwinnell-Wright-WJZ Chain). Russian flavor. 8:30 p. m.
Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Opening with German conceptions of opera and light opera. 11 p. m.
Rudy Seigers Symphonists (Shell-NBC Pacific). Violin and cello interpolations. 8 p. m.

Theatrical Presentation

Lew White, organist (WJZ Chain). Roxy features his own. 7:30 p. m.

Characteristic Music

South Sea Islanders (WJZ Chain). 7:05 p. m.
Plantation Echoes (KSL, KOA). Judge Chandler's entertainment for his guests on his southern estate. 9:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

"May We Present" (WEAF Chain). Jules Brazil in a humorous pianologue. 7:30 p. m.
Couriers (Ceco-CBS). Talkie and show numbers. Burbig parody on "The Village Blacksmith." 8:30 p. m.
Edgewater Beach Hotel Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Ted Pioditos toe-tickling melodies from the shore of Lake Michigan. 10:30 p. m.
"In Dancelana" (NBC Pacific). With Henry Starr, the "hot spot" of radio. 7 p. m.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Maine—Boothbay Harbor (auspices First Church, Bath): Opera House, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 11.
New Jersey—Ocean City (auspices First Church, Atlantic City): Show Boat Theater, Boardwalk, near Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 11.
Virginia—East Falls Church: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Aug. 11.

Music Sinks Low

The trombone was not the only thing addicted to sliding when the Veedol Orchestra was giving one of its recent programs. The music rack being used by the director, Gustave Haenschen, seemed to be affected by the product being advertised. For suddenly a bolt gave way and the board slid gracefully to its lowest position. But it takes a lot to perturb an orchestra leader. Mr. Haenschen did not seem to notice the incident. Finally a thoughtful tenor lifted the rack back to its proper position.

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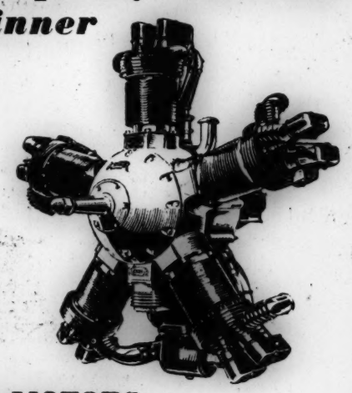

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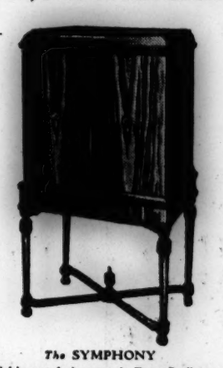

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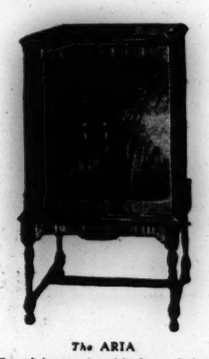

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LOUISVILLE (KY.) GOLFERS LEAD

Score 309 Strokes on First Day for the Warren G. Harding Cup

HARDING TROPHY INTERCITY WINNERS

Year	Winner	Strokes
1923	Chicago	311
1924	Washington	326
1925	New York	656
1926	Chicago	660
1927	Pittsburgh	646
1928	Pittsburgh	616

STANDISH CHAMPIONSHIP CUP WINNERS

Year	Winner	City
1923	E. B. Reid	St. Louis
1924	E. A. Walsh	New York
1925	Joseph Cobb	Philadelphia
1926	R. T. McAuliffe	Buffalo
1927	L. H. Bolstad	Minneapolis
1928	Carl F. Kauffmann	Pittsburgh
1929	Carl F. Kauffmann	Pittsburgh

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Louisville (Ky.) golf team took the lead in the first day's play for the Warren G. Harding Cup awarded in connection with the United States public links golf championship being held over the course of the Forest Park Golf Club here this week.

With a total of 309 strokes for the first 18 holes the Louisville team forced out the New York four, who counted 311 strokes. The St. Louis team turned in a score of 314. Brooklyn with 316, St. Paul and Jacksonville, Fla., with 319 were also figured as possible winners of the trophy.

Individual honors for the day went to Henry N. Fabrizio, Brooklyn (N. Y.) player, whose score for 18 holes was 70, two under par. He made two birdies going out with a 36, and coming in counted 34 strokes, making three birdies. Fabrizio is participating in his first United States public links tournament.

Other Low Scores

Other low scores for the first day in the qualifying round were made by Connell E. Kersey, Louisville, with a 72, and P. S. Tiso, New York, N. Y., who turned in a score of 73. Two other Louisville golfers, Wesley A. Casper and Gordon L. Dunney, each made a 73, thus aiding the Kentucky team to take the lead in the team play.

Carl F. Kaufmann of Pittsburgh, the defending champion, turned in a 77 for his first round. He started off well with pars for the first three holes, but became overanxious, tightened up and failed to hit his shots properly thereafter. However, his score if duplicated today, would easily put him in the qualifying class. Officials in charge indicated that scores under 160 for the 36 holes would probably qualify.

Course Slow

A heavy rain a few hours prior to the start of the Tuesday's play made the course heavy and slow. During the last several days the course was dry and Tuesday the players frequently found their pitch shots fell short of their objective.

The Forest Park course is one of the most difficult in the history of the United States public links tournament. Many blind shots are required owing to side hills. There are eight water holes to overcome, one being a large lagoon.

A total of 144 players from 35 cities entered the tournament. Of this number 136 from 21 states are actually competing. This is a new record for both the number of cities represented and players entered. There are 22 cities competing in the team play for the Warren G. Harding Cup. It is interesting to note that of the 136 players entered there are 101 who are participating in their first United States public links championship.

Miss Edith Cross on Wightman Cup Team

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

THE lineup for the Wightman Cup tennis matches at Forest Hills Friday and Saturday, so far as it has been determined, presents the unique spectacle of a series between California and Great Britain. With one doubles team still to be selected, the American squad is composed entirely of California girls.

Miss Helen N. Wills and Miss Helen M. Jacobs, America's first and second ranking women players, were selected some time ago to play the leading rôles in the singles. Tuesday, Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco was added to the list. She will pair with Miss Wills in the doubles.

The two Helens each will play two singles matches, while Miss Cross will take care of the fifth solo encounter in the series of seven matches Saturday. One doubles match will be played each day.

Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., donor of the international cup, was named captain of the American team.

The British lineup has not yet been decided.

RECORD 80 BY MISS ORCUTT

NUTLEY, N. J.—Finishing the last three holes in 2, 3, 3, against a par of 3, 5, 4, Miss Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches Golf and Country Club scored an 80 to set a woman's record for the rearranged course of the Yountakah Country Club in a one-day tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association Tuesday. Miss Orcutt led a field of 45 starters by two strokes. Miss Marion Fisher of Salisbury, holder of the New York municipal championship, and Mrs. John R. Langlands of Yountakah had cards of 82.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	66	43	.606
New Orleans	61	46	.570
Nashville	60	50	.545
Atlanta	59	54	.522
Memphis	56	52	.519
Little Rock	48	63	.432
Mobile	44	63	.411
Chattanooga	42	65	.393

RESULTS AUG. 6

Birmingham 7, Chattanooga 3.
Birmingham 7, Chattanooga 2.
New Orleans 4, Memphis 3.
Nashville 3, Atlanta 2.
Nashville 5, Atlanta 0.
Little Rock 3, Mobile 1.

D. R. Swisher Leads by Narrow Margin

Final Games Will Decide Winner of United States Roque Title

ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

(First Division)

Player	Games Won	Lost	Pts.	Ave.
D. R. Swisher	7	2	272	20 2-9
H. L. Smith	6	2	232	29
George Atkinson	9	4	374	28 10-13
S. W. Rounds	1	3	280	28
O. E. Barnhart	1	2	232	28
W. E. Gilbert	3	3	141	27 5-6
Grant Dazey	6	5	281	23 6-11
W. H. Hoagland	7	4	266	23 1-11
W. W. Wilson	4	7	235	23 2-11
W. A. Rounds	1	8	178	19 7-9
Dr. R. H. Good	2	5	135	19 3-6
H. H. Wood	4	7	208	18 10-11
C. R. Zimmerman	3	7	164	16⅔
A. D. Gammell	1	8	173	15 8-11

(Second Division)

O. D. Barnhart	9	1	362	30 3-10
J. R. Edwards	9	1	304	30⅓
G. R. Whitmore	7	3	288	28⅔
H. L. Herr	6	3	269	28 7-9
A. J. Denney	5	3	223	27⅞
J. E. Wormall	7	3	276	27⅝
J. W. Ogden	5	6	242	22 1-11
Elnathan Mitchell	3	8	243	22 1-11
H. W. Johnson	2	7	196	21 7-9
Samuel Swisher	3	7	212	21⅓
W. E. Kaub	2	7	162	18
M. A. Frost	0	9	141	15⅔

(Third Division)

D. B. Doan	7	0	224	32
Harry Howard	6	1	203	29
G. J. Poth	5	1	174	29
Clara Frost	5	4	174	24 6-7
J. L. Stewart	2	4	141	23½
E. J. Carter	2	4	152	25⅓
S. B. Kennerson	2	6	111	18½
R. R. Johnston	1	4	73	14⅔
J. P. Bowerman	0	4	32	8

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW, Ind.—With the final days of the national tournament of the American Roque League at hand, the question of who will become the 1929 national champion is still far from answered. Although only a comparatively few games remain to be played in the championship division, the outcome is still in doubt. The tournament committee, in scheduling games, has held off contests between the leaders and the final clashes will probably decide the issue.

When play started Wednesday D. R. Swisher of Richmond, Ind., held a slight lead. He has won seven games and lost two, and has an average of 30 2-9. He has still to play O. E. Barnhart of Chicago, Sterling W. Rounds of Cleveland, H. L. Smith of Pasadena, Calif., and W. A. Rounds of Cleveland. Smith with six games won and two lost is second with his average of 29. He met with a serious setback on Tuesday afternoon when he was defeated, 32 to 14, by Barnhart. George Atkinson of Cleveland has completed his schedule of 13 games and is out with an average of 28 10-13. His only hope of landing the championship is by having both Smith and Swisher defeated in their remaining games.

Interesting Climax

The second division has reached an interesting climax in that J. R. Edwards of Cleveland and O. D. Barnhart of Chicago are separated by only one point in their total scores, with their remaining game with each other. The winner of this match is certain to win in the division. Edwards has won nine games and lost one and has a total of 304 points and an average of 30 2-5. Barnhart has won nine games and lost one and has a total of 303 points and an average of 30 3-10. Barnhart met with his first defeat in his game against H. L. Herr of Chautauqua, N. Y.

D. B. Doan leads the third division with seven games won and none lost, and only one game left on his schedule. This game is with Harry Howard of Lake Side, O., who has won six games and lost one. Howard's first loss was to G. J. Poth of Dayton, O., 32 to 11. Poth has an average of 29⅓, with his schedule completed. He is certain of second place and has a possibility of first honors if Doan meets with a decisive defeat at the hands of Howard.

Special Cup Series

In the special seven game series for the Benedict and Williams cups, the results have been as follows:

Benedict Cup—George Atkinson, three games; A. D. Gammell, one game.

Williams Cup—D. R. Swisher and Grant Dazey tied with two games each.

At the annual meeting of the American Roque League Tuesday evening officers were elected as follows: W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., president; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw; H. L. Smith, Pasadena, Calif.; H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, N. Y., vice-presidents; Erwin Cranfill, Willowbranch, Ind., secretary; John J. Huhn, Peoria, Ill., treasurer; D. B. Doan of Cleveland, publicity manager; H. H. Woods, Cleveland, engineer; Dr. C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa.; W. C. Rodman, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. W. Wilson, Chicago; L. F. Bosworth, Cleveland; Dr. R. H. Good, Chicago; A. P. Goodhue, Chicago; Samuel Swisher, Campbellstown, O.; J. R. Edwards, Cleveland; A. G. Buffun, Los Angeles; Dr. D. H. Bradley, Pitman, N. J.; J. W. Bolton, Lawrence, Mass.; Charles Ackerson, Westerville, O.; L. A. Chamberlin, Pittsfield, Ill., E. D. Conklin, Hartford, Mich.; E. L. Vanderipe, Bradenton, Fla., and Charles Mellvig, Los Angeles, Calif., directors. The tournament scores follow:

First Division

Sterling W. Rounds, Cleveland, 32; H. H. Wood, Cleveland, 17.
O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; H. L. Smith, Pasadena, Calif., 14.
George Atkinson, Cleveland, 32; W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 14.
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 22.
D. R. Swisher, Richmond, Ind., 32; W. E. Gilbert, Chicago, 15.
George Atkinson, Cleveland, 32; W. E. Gilbert, Chicago, 30.
W. E. Gilbert, Chicago, 32; W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 12.
George Atkinson, Cleveland, 32; Sterling W. Rounds, Cleveland, 28.
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, 32; W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 24.
Grant Dazey, Indianapolis, 32; A. D. Gammell, Westerville, O., 18.
D. R. Swisher, Richmond, 32; Dr. R. H. Good, Chicago, 26.
Grant Dazey, Indianapolis, 32; Sterling W. Rounds, Cleveland, 14.

Second Division

J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 32; H. W. Johnson, San Diego, Calif., 15.
H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, 32; O. D. Barnhart, Chicago, 15.
G. B. Whitmore, Peoria, Ill., 32; Elnathan Mitchell, Washington, Conn., 17.
Samuel Swisher, Campbellstown, O., 32; W. E. Kaub, Chicago, 29.
Elnathan Mitchell, Washington, Conn., 32; H. W. Johnson, San Diego, 16.
O. D. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; G. B. Whitmore, Peoria, 23.

Third Division

D. B. Doan, Cleveland, 32; S. B. Kennerson, Cleveland, 4.
E. J. Carter, Fremont, O., 32; J. L. Stewart, Westerville, O., 11.
G. J. Poth, Dayton, O., 32; Harry Howard, Lakeside, O., 11.
Harry Howard, Lakeside, 32; S. B. Kennerson, Cleveland, 22.
E. J. Carter, Fremont, 32; R. R. Johnston, Westerville, O., 14.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	76	28	.731
New York	62	37	.626
St. Louis	55	48	.534
Cleveland	55	48	.534
Detroit	49	54	.476
Washington	40	60	.400
Chicago	40	63	.388
Boston	31	70	.307

RESULTS AUG. 6

St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 3.
Washington 12, New York 9.
New York 8, Washington 0.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 5.

ATHLETICS KEEP LEAD

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics preserved their lead of 11½ games over the Yankees by dividing a doubleheader with the St. Louis Browns before 20,000 spectators here Tuesday while the champions were dividing with Washington. The St. Louisans hit Shores and Yerkes hard to win the opener, 8 to 3, but the Athletics batted hard against Ogden and Coffman to take the second, 11 to 3. Foxx hit a home run in each contest, running his total for the season to 28. Score by innings

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	8	12	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	8	0

Batteries—Crowder and Schang; Shores, Yerkes and Cochrane, Perkins. Losing pitcher—Shores. Umpires—Campbell, McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 35m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	4	0	3	0	x	11	13	2
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	11	2

Batteries—Rommel and Cochrane; Ogden, Coffman, Kimsey and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Ogden. Umpires—McGowan, Owens and Campbell. Time—1h. 45m.

RUTH HITS TWO

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Yankees were unable to get better than an even break in two games against the Washington Senators here Tuesday, and as a consequence remained 11½ games behind the Athletics as they prepared to invade Philadelphia for three games in two days. Washington hit four New York pitchers hard to win the opener by 13 to 9, but Heimach held back the invaders with just three hits, to give the champions the second by 8 to 0. The high note of the two games was the performance of Ruth, who reached Burke for his twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh home runs in the second game. The first of the two blows was delivered in the fifth inning after Burke had filled the bases with two out by passing Byrd, Lary and Gehrig. It was Ruth's eleventh in his life with the bases filled. Gehrig was on base when the second was hit. Score by innings.

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	4	0	3	3	1	0	0	13	14	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	9	11	2

Batteries—Hadley, Marberry and Spencer; Wells, Sherid, Nekola, Moore and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—Geisel, Van Grafian and Moriarty. Time—2h. 17m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	0	x	8	7	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Heimach and Bengough; Burke, Savidge and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Burke. Umpires—Van Grafian, Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 45m.

CLEVELAND RALLIES

CLEVELAND (AP)—Two Cleveland rallies against Sorrell gave the Indians an 8-to-5 victory over the Detroit Tigers in the series opener here Tuesday. Ferrell, young Cleveland right-hand pitcher, got credit for his sixth victory by holding the Tigers safe after he relieved Hudlin in the seventh. Hauser, pinch-hitting in the seventh, got a home run. Score by innings

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	x	6	11	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	5	10	0

Batteries—Hudlin, Ferrell and L. Sewell, Myatt; Sorrell, Whitehill and Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Hildebrand, Guthrie and McGowan. Time—2h. 15m.

FIVE PLAYERS IN THE FOURTH ROUND

Roll and Lane Win in Eastern Clay Court Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Quite a number of players entered the fourth round Tuesday of the eastern states clay court championship tournament being held on the courts of the Idle Hour Tennis Club near here. Fred Roll, Mercersburg Academy tennis captain, and Harold Lane, Cynwyd star, were among the first to advance to that round. Roll, who recently won the Pennsylvania state junior title, had quite a battle before moving into the fourth at the expense of Samuel Hodges of Idle Hour. The score was 6—4, 9—7, while Lane had little trouble in winning from William W. von Seldeneck of Elkins Park, Pa., and Franklin and Marshall College tennis captain, 6—0, 6—1. The summary:

EASTERN STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Second Round

Joseph E. Malvin, University Courts, defeated Edward McAbee, Merion Cricket Club, 6—2, 6—3.

Third Round

Harold Lane, Cynwyd, defeated William W. von Seldeneck, Elkins Park, Pa., 6—0, 6—1.

Fred Roll, Mercersburg Academy, defeated Samuel Hodges, Idle Hour, 6—4, 9—7.

Frank Fiala, Germantown High School, defeated J. Harry Smedley, Germantown Cricket Club, 5—7, 6—2, 6—1.

Herbert Shenkin, University Courts, defeated Earl H. Haabestad, Idle Hour, 6—3, 6—4.

William Haseltine, Lansdowne, defeated Thomas Foley, Philadelphia Rifle Club, 6—1, 6—4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	73	35	.676
St. Paul	67	42	.615
Minneapolis	62	45	.579
Indianapolis	51	58	.468
Louisville	49	59	.454
Columbus	47	62	.431
Milwaukee	43	66	.394
Toledo	40	65	.381

RESULTS AUG. 6

Louisville 4, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 3, Indianapolis 2.
Toledo 5, Milwaukee 4.
Toledo 9, Milwaukee 6.
Kansas City 6, Columbus 2.

MACDONALD SMITH LEADS FIELD

SALISBURY PLAINS, N. Y. (AP)—Macdonald Smith, smooth-stroking professional from the Lakeville Country Club, Great Neck, played two great rounds under par on two Salisbury courses Tuesday to lead a big field by 6 strokes after the first 36 holes of the Long Island open golf championship. His score at the halfway mark was 140, four strokes under par for the No. 3 and No. 4 courses of the ambitious Salisbury layout. The rangy Scot with the rhythmic swing scored 71 in the morning and followed with a 69 in the afternoon. Par for each course is 72.

GREENKEEPERS TO ACT

DEL MONTE, Calif.—Greenkeepers of northern and southern California, as well as eastern visitors from the National Greenkeepers' Association will act as marshals during the United States amateur golf championship at Pebble Beach, Sept. 7.

Taylor Wins 'Dogget's Coat and Badge' on the Thames

Oxford and Cambridge Track Athletes Leave England for a Tour of South Africa, Concluding Visit on Sept. 14

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The annual race on the Thames River for the "Dogget's Coat and Badge" was won this year by C. F. Taylor of Blackwell and is the oldest known regular sculling contest of which any continuous record has been kept. Thomas Dogget, famous comedian of the early eighteenth century, instituted it in 1715, and ostensibly its purpose was to commemorate the accession to the English throne of King George, first of the Hanover line. But it was considered also not to be without bearing on the fact that the building of new theaters on the south side of the river threatened to interfere with the livelihood of Thames ferrymen, and, before Dogget placated them, they had shown their disapproval once or twice by placing their passengers in an uncomfortable plight.

One of the conditions laid down by Dogget in his bequest was that the race should be confined to six young watermen just out of their apprenticeship, and this stipulation necessitated an eliminating contest this year, as seven entries were received. Preliminaries are usually contested along the Putney reaches of the Thames, but the race itself is always decided between London Bridge and Chelsea—an area in which heavy river traffic demands careful navigating.

Taylor this year sculled a clever race and, when in third place, made the most of the detour imposed upon the leaders by a string of barges shortly after the competitors had shot by Waterloo Bridge. He spurted near Charing Cross Bridge and easily passed a man immediately in front of him. F. A. Hammerton, and then overhauled W. H. Green and finally won very easily in 29m. 35s. There was a dramatic incident just after the scullers passed Blackfriars Bridge, for there F. H. Jones capsized. But that did not stop him. He righted his shell, clambered in with assistance, and had the satisfaction of finishing the course.

J. C. P. Desford, winner last year of the English national 150-yard backstroke swimming championship, has now lost that title to a Sheffield policeman, J. W. Trippett, who in the 1929 race at the South Shore Swimming Club's gala black pool got home with two-fifths of a second to spare from Desford. Desford holds the English record for this specialty with 1m. 47s., but on the occasion under notice he could not move faster than 1m. 52 2-5s.

Many of the Oxford and Cambridge track athletes who met their Waterloo against American university stars recently had only a brief stay in England on their return, and today are on the high seas bound for South Africa, where an extensive tour will be carried out, starting at Cape Town with a match against a western province team Aug. 24, concluding at Durban Sept. 14 with a contest versus Natal.

Roger Leigh Wood, late Oxford president, captain of the combined team in the United States, together with I. R. Mann, Cambridge, and W. N. Harrison, Oxford, will not return with the team. Leigh Wood, it is understood, will stay in the Land of Springboks until Christmas, and the other two, who are Rhodes scholars, are remaining at their homes.

CAPABLANCA SCORES VICTORY OVER YATES

CARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia (AP)—J. R. Capablanca of Cuba scored his first victory at the expense of F. D. Yates of England Tuesday in the sixth round of the International chess masters tournament.

Rudolf Spielmann of Austria, drawing his game, maintained his lead. A draw was registered also by E. D. Bogoljubow of Russia, as well as by F. J. Marshall, the United States champion. The girl player, Miss Vera Menchik of Russia, lost her fifth game.

ALBION DEFENDS ITS MODEL YACHT TROPHY

GOSPORT, Eng. (AP)—Albion, the British defender, Tuesday retained the International model yachting trophy at the conclusion of a regatta with a score of 150 points.

Boston III, the American challenger, was second with 127 points. It was sailed by John Black, widely known model racing enthusiast of Boston.

France finished third with 73 points, while Germany had 53 and Belgium 51. Rough and stormy weather prevailed.

KIRKWOOD AND MILLER WIN

MANCHESTER, Vt.—In an exhibition golf match at Ekwanok Country Club Tuesday afternoon Joseph H. Kirkwood of New York, paired with Norman Miller, assistant professional at Ekwanok, defeated J. D. Standish Jr. of Detroit and Francis C. Robertson of Nice, France, by 4 and 2. The match ended when Kirkwood dropped a long putt for a birdie 3.

HAGEN AND SMITH LOSE

GLENS FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—Walter C. Hagen, holder of the British open golf championship, and J. Horton Smith, open champion of France, were defeated in an 18-hole exhibition match here Tuesday by E. Schultz, professional of the Troy Country Club, and Benjamin Lord, professional of the Glens Falls Country Club, 3 and 2.

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SHIELDS BOWS TO STRACHAN

Only Three of Eight British Players Are Left at Southampton

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—The British contingent in the annual Meadow Club invitation tennis tournament for men faces the third round of the singles today with depleted ranks, only three of eight surviving at the end of Tuesday's play, with two of those seeded at the foot of the quarters among the missing. All four of the seeded Americans are still in the running, but several of those just outside of the leaders met with defeat in the second round Tuesday.

The greatest surprise of the day came when Francis X. Shields, tenth ranking player of the United States, fell before Donald C. Strachan of the Princeton University team in a well-fought three-set match at 6—0, 1—6, 8—6. Strachan has been playing good tennis all this season, but was not regarded as of sufficient caliber to defeat the former national junior champion.

R. Berkeley Bell, winner last year, balanced his account with J. Gilbert Hall, who defeated him in the United States clay court championship at Indianapolis last month, after abruptly deserting the New Jersey championship at Montclair with no word of his departure, by defeating the Orange player, 6—2, 6—4, when John H. Doeg was forced to play his best to defeat Weller B. Evans, the left-hander, formerly of Princeton, to win at 6—4, 7—5.

The other two American seeded players, Frederic Mercur and Gregory S. Mangin, who did not play on Monday, went through two rounds each, the former winning from David N. Jones of New York, by default, and then disposing of the veteran, Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—1, 6—2; while Mangin, metropolitan champion, defeated Henry Neer of Seattle and Watson M. Washburn, each in straight sets.

The two British players of the seeded list to meet with defeat were J. O. Oliffe, second seeded player, who was defeated by Donald Cram of Nashville, Tenn., 6—4, 8—6; and E. R. Avory, of Oxford, who won his first match from Lawrence B. Hall of Stanford University with ease, but was eliminated in turn by Julius Seligson, in a hard-fought three-set match, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2.

The other invaders eliminated were E. M. Buzzard, who met with defeat in his first round match at the hands of Malcolm T. Hill of Boston; R. R. T. Young, the Cambridge captain, put out by W. Bradshaw Harrison, another of the Pacific coast contingent, and E. O. Mather, the former Texan, now a Rhodes student at Oxford, who was eliminated by Edward Jacobs, the Baltimore youth. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION MEN'S TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES

First Round

W. Bradshaw Harrison, Tacoma, defeated S. Jarvis Adams, Southampton, 6—1, 6—2.

Lemoine Heuser, Newark, N. J., defeated Earl Taylor, Southampton, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Tamio Abe, Japan, defeated N. W. Niles Jr., Boston, 6—3, 6—1.

Harold A. Mactiffin, Philadelphia, defeated George S. Patterson, Southampton, 6—3, 13—15.

E. R. Avory, England, defeated Lawrence B. Hall, Palo Alto, Calif., 6—1, 6—2.

Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa., won from D. N. Jones, New York, by default.

Philip F. Neer, San Francisco, won from Dr. George King, New York, by default.

Weller B. Evans, Orange, N. J., defeated Hugh Dunlop, Texas, 6—1, 6—3.

W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated Frederick C. Baggs, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

F. X. Shields, New York, defeated A. W. Patterson, Southampton, 6—3, 10—8.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Henry Neer, Seattle, 6—4, 6—4.

Malcolm T. Hill, Boston, defeated E. M. Buzzard, England, 7—5, 1—6, 6—1.

H. G. N. Cooper, England, defeated Frank Hardy, Southampton, 6—4, 6—4.

W. S. Bragaw, Orange, N. J., defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 7—5, 6—2.

Bruce Barnes, Austin, Tex., defeated Valentine Gress, New York, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, defeated J. G. Hall, Orange, 6—2, 6—4.

W. Bradshaw Harrison defeated R. R. T. Young, England, 6—4, 6—1.

Tamio Abe defeated Lemoine Heuser, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

N. G. Farquharson, South Africa, defeated H. A. MacGuffin, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

Frederic Mercur defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Philip F. Neer defeated Henry L. Johnson Jr., Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated E. O. Mather, England, 6—4, 6—2.

Donald Cram, Nashville, defeated J. O. Oliffe, England, 6—4, 8—6.

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, defeated W. B. Evans, 6—4, 7—5.

Jerome Lang, New York, defeated W. J. Clothier, 1—4, 7—5, 3—all default.

Donald C. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated F. X. Shields, 6—0, 1—6, 8—6.

Julius Seligson, New York, defeated E. R. Avory, England, 2—6, 6—2, 8—2.

Gregory S. Mangin, defeated Watson M. Washburn, New York 6—2 6—3.

Malcolm T. Hill defeated Armand L. Bruneau, New York, 6—4, 7—5.

H. G. N. Cooper defeated W. S. Bragaw, 6—4, 7—5.

Henry W. Austin, England, defeated Bruce Barnes, 6—2, 6—1.

PICK-UPS

EXCEPTING unforeseen mishaps, there seems to be only one possible hindrance of importance—overconfidence—to check the rapid pace of the American and National League leading teams, Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively. Teams with just as good rating as these clubs have overcome all obstacles only to be defeated by themselves in disregarding overconfidence.

Neither William L. Veeck, president of the Cubs, nor Connie Mack of the Athletics will commit himself at this time. Certain of the fans have even approached each club with requests for World Series tickets, but no attention is being paid to that this early.

There are thousands of baseball fans glad to hear that John A. Mostil, popular Chicago White Sox outfielder, has been granted reinstatement by Commissioner K. M. Landis for a comeback. His attempt to come back early this season was halted abruptly by a mishap that placed him on the voluntary retired list; but he is back now ready for action again.

The Cubs now start their invasion of the East and if they do as well, or nearly as well, on the road as at home, the Pirates' task to regain the lead will be quite impossible. During the recent home stay the Cubs won 14 out of 16 contests against the invaders.

When Ruth hit the first of his two home runs Tuesday against Washington he did so with three men on bases, making the eleventh time he has made a home run with the bases filled during his career. The home run list Tuesday was 11 in number, Ruth and Foxx, the latter of Philadelphia, made two each, while Durst of the Yankees, West and Cronin of the Senators, Kress and McGowan of the Browns, Hauser of Cleveland and Hornsby of the Cubs each contributed one. Of the 11 made 10 were in the American League. Ruth now leads the American League with 27 and Klein of the Phillies heads the National League with 33.

Henry W. Johnson, Yankee recruit pitcher, due to a mishap will leave for his home in a few days. He will not pitch again this season.

The Athletics will have to play the three-game series with the Yankees without the services of their star second baseman, Max F. Bishop. Either Cronin or Dykes will fill the vacancy left.

The number of fans attending the game played Tuesday between the Cubs and Brooklyn has varied in reports from 50,000 to 65,000; but it was generally agreed to be a real one in size. The gates were closed when the crowd was overflowing to the field. It was ladies' day and some 30,000 or more took advantage of the free admittance and thus increased the attendance to capacity.

When Toronto defeated Reading, 6 to 4, in an International League game Tuesday, it ended the winning streak of the Reading team at 11 straight. Paul Zahniser, former Boston Red Sox pitcher, relieved the Toronto starting pitcher and held the Reading team to one hit in 5 2-3 innings, getting credit for the win.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	67	32	.677
Pittsburgh	59	39	.602
New York	58	46	.558
St. Louis	53	50	.515
Brooklyn	44	59	.427
Cincinnati	43	59	.422
Boston	43	61	.413
Philadelphia	40	61	.296

RESULTS AUG. 6

Boston-St. Louis (postponed).
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 4.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 3.

RECORD ATTENDANCE

CHICAGO (AP)—Baseball enthusiasm reached new heights here Tuesday when 65,000 fans entered Wrigley Field to bid the Chicago Cubs farewell, and forced officials of the club to lock the gates. Although Brooklyn defeated the home forces by 5 to 4 for the second Robin victory over the Cubs in 16 games this season, the support of the fans remained high and noisy. The defeat was not so bad, since the Giants defeated the Pirates, permitting the Cubs to go East with their lead of 7½ games intact. The Cubs won 14 out of 16 in their home stand against the East. Hornsby's home run in the eighth just fell short of tying the score. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0—	5	11	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0—	4	10	2

Batteries—Moss, Morrison and Deberry; Malone, Penner and Taylor. Winning pitcher—Morrison. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—McLaughlin, McCormick and Moran. Time—1h. 52m.

GIANTS WIN TWO STRAIGHT

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The New York Giants made it two straight over the Pittsburgh Pirates by winning, 5 to 3, here Tuesday behind the fine pitching of Walker. The New Yorkers won out by reaching Petty for two runs in the eighth. Walker kept the 10 Pirate hits scattered, and allowed only one earned run. He ended the game by forcing Traynor to hit a weak grounder in the ninth after the bases had been filled on three singles. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0—	5	12	2
Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	3	10	2

Batteries—Walker and O'Farrell; Petty and Hemsley, Hargreaves. Umpires—Jorda, Rigler and Quigley. Time—1h. 45m.

FILENE HONORED FOR OVERCOMING TOWER OF BABEL

Mechanical Translator at World Congress Enabled All to Understand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM — Twelve hundred business men from all over the world who attended the recent congress of the International Chamber of Commerce here bestowed a laurel wreath—a resolution of appreciation—upon a dapper little man from Boston who "solved the language problem" for them.

The recipient of this unusual honor, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, enabled Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans to hear all speeches in their native tongue regardless of the idiom employed by each speaker. When an address was made in English, for example, the Germans in the audience heard it in German, the French in French, simultaneously and without intervals for interpretation. The auditor merely selected a voice and listened in by means of earphones and a radio dial with which every seat in the big Colonial Institute was provided.

It was a busy Mr. Filene who received the representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his hotel on the morning the congress opened. The hour was early and he had not breakfasted, but was already dictating to a secretary, entertaining two visitors and answering inquiries over the telephone. The well-known New England merchant, friend and confidant of the late President Wilson, was assiduous in attending all the sessions of the congress, helping to forward all measures in the interest of world peace and progress.

The "Filene-Finlay" speech translator is more than a hobby. It is an achievement of which any man might well be proud. Mr. Filene told some of the difficulties he had encountered in bringing it to completion. He had attended international gatherings where by reason of the different languages it was impossible to understand more than a small part of what was going on. He wanted to change that condition so that, no matter how many languages or how many speakers, there should be but one voice that could be understood by every delegate. Friends told him the idea was visionary, but he remarked, "I never know when I'm beaten and I went ahead with it. I thought of every process and kept on discarding them until I got the idea of the use of expert interpreters combined with a system of telephone transmitters and receivers. It seemed very simple, but first I submitted the idea to Thomas A. Edison and Gen. John J. Carty and others, and they said it was practical."

Mr. Filene expended $15,000 in equipping the International Labor office at Geneva with 500 of the sets, and after using the device at the International Labor Conference in 1928 and interpreting the speeches there delivered in French, German, English, Swedish, Italian, Spanish and other languages, it was officially approved and adopted as a permanent feature of the League of Nations machinery at Geneva. Since then it has been in regular use, enabling the representatives of some 50 nations to understand each other in a multiplicity of languages.

Just how far this "mechanization" can overcome all language difficulties with which international conferences are faced has not been completely determined, but there can be no doubt Mr. Filene has shown the way.

In explaining the device Mr. Filene said: "A special type of telephone receiver has been developed and is installed at each desk or seat. With it are provided two controls for the listener—one for him to select the language to which he desires to listen and the other to regulate the strength of audition to his own requirements. Below the rostrum provision is made for interpreters up to the required number of languages, and when the speaker makes his address each interpreter translates the words as they are spoken into a special type of microphone, giving the audience clear audition free from interference.

"While the speech is being made a special device electrically records not only the original speech, but also each translation, directly and automatically without the aid of shorthand. Thus a transcript of the speaker's exact words—in the speaker's own voice—may be secured and, simultaneously, translations into as many languages as may be required for verbatim record purposes. The advantages of the system in gatherings where more than one language is used are striking; time saving of 25 per cent and more in the length of conferences and in the expenses of meetings and of individual delegates; no delay for oral or written translations and no room for doubt as to what is said. The results are more accurate, the memory need not be depended upon and the listener hears the speaker in the language of his own choosing. Delegates are not left to lose interest during parts of the proceedings which are not in their own language. It makes debate on any question readily comprehensible to all, irrespective of their nationality."

PACIFIC COAST

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	24	13	.649
Missions	24	13	.649
Hollywood	23	13	.639
Los Angeles	22	15	.595
Portland	17	20	.459
Oakland	16	21	.432
Sacramento	13	23	.361
Seattle	8	29	.216

RESULTS AUG. 6

Missions 7, San Francisco 6.
Oakland 7, Seattle 5.
Sacramento 4, Portland 1.
Los Angeles 3, Hollywood 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	69	45	.605
Toronto	65	53	.551
Baltimore	60	52	.536
Reading	59	53	.527
Montreal	58	57	.509
Buffalo	57	60	.487
Newark	53	60	.469
Jersey City	36	78	.316

RESULTS AUG. 6

Newark 9, Buffalo 8.
Rochester 16, Jersey City 4.
Toronto 6, Reading 4.
Baltimore 9, Montreal 8.

WESTCHESTER POLOISTS WIN

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. (AP)—The Westchester polo team defeated the Point Judith four, 11 to 6, in a first-round match of the Rhode Island Cup competition at the Point Judith Polo Club here Tuesday afternoon in the opening of the polo season. R. W. Pomeroy Jr. scored five of the Westchester goals, his team leading from the start even without the benefit of the two-goal handicap which they rated over the Point Judith four.

Sugar Crop in India Studied by Council

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The Indian Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been inaugurated by Lord Irwin, who has made the subject of agriculture an interest of his own. Thus, to use the Viceroy's words, "effect has been given to the most original and most far-reaching suggestion" contained in the report of the Royal Agricultural Commission, which found in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in Australia a helpful model.

The Indian Imperial Council will be an all-India body, its object being to establish co-operation for mutual benefit between the provinces and the central government. Research will be a sure means of stimulating and widening the agricultural development of this country.

One of the first matters to engage the council is the future of India's sugar industry. India is still the home of sugar cane. Despite a heavy import duty this country today imports a vast quantity of sugar every year, but the problem of successful cultivation varies in the different provinces. Much has already been done at Coimbatore to select better varieties of cane. It will be the duty of the experts and the sugar subcommittee of the council to study the problems confronting the various provinces. The placing of India's sugar industry on a solid foundation would mean a good deal to the country, it is agreed.

The improvements already effected in wheat, cotton and other seeds indicate a valuable line for future research work. These are problems of urgent importance to the cultivator, and their successful solution by the council will materially assist in raising the economic status of the Indian agriculturist, at present at a low level.

Swiss Tobacco Tax Increase Considered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—In 1913 taxes in Switzerland, federal, cantonal and communal, brought in 173,756,547 francs (about $33,535,000). In 1927 the total had risen to 546,865,935 francs (about $105,545,000), a large increase for a small country, even when allowance is made for the decrease in the real value of the Swiss franc.

It is not surprising in these circumstances that any suggestion of increased taxation, however good the object, should arouse public resentment. But the Swiss Government, committed to a scheme of retirement pensions, must find the money somehow. They can well do this by increasing the taxation of tobacco, still very lightly taxed, the Swiss tax on tobacco being one of the lowest in Europe.

Many people see that it would be a very great advantage to the Swiss nation if at the same time the Federal Government would double the excise tax on the cheaper forms of alcohol, which are of a highly deleterious kind. Of course, both the industries concerned would offer strong opposition to any increase in taxation, and the liquer trade in Switzerland has already shown its power in the defeat of the plebiscite for local option for spirits.

PLANE CONSTRUCTED FOR SURVEYORS' USE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Air surveyors hitherto had to use airplanes more or less modified for conveying the cameras and instruments.

A special machine has now been built for carrying out surveys in hot climates. The new machine is built of metal so as to be unaffected by change of temperature and also to guard against white ants and other enemies of woodwork.

The pilot's seat is in the nose of the machine so that he has a clear view ahead.

Side by side dual control is provided and there are glass panels under the seat to enable the pilot to see vertically downwards. Behind is the photographer's compartment fitted for the use of the electrically controlled automatic camera. Behind this is another compartment which can be used in an emergency as a dark-room.

AFGHAN COINAGE CHANGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Orders have been issued by Habibullah Khan, new ruler of Afghanistan, for minting a gold coin called habibi. Its value has been fixed at 30 kabulis. The afghani coin has been canceled and kabuli coinage reinstated.

RUMANIA FACES SHIFT THROUGH PEASANT VICTORY

New Administrative Reform Law Favors Minorities, It Is Asserted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—Not since the National-Peasant party came to power last fall under the leadership of Juliu Maniu, and with an overwhelming majority vote, has the political strain been so acute as it actually is today.

For months the opposition, under the influence of the old line politicians of the Liberal Party, has sought every known means to check the reforms Premier Maniu's Government has been making, which reforms were promised the voters at the polls. Failing in their efforts during the past several months to stop the onward march, they threw all their reserves into the fray during the last few days in a desperate attempt to block the Administrative Reform Law. Seeing that there was nothing but failure to crown their efforts, the Liberals and the Averescans denounced Premier Maniu's policy in every department and withdrew from Parliament, not to return before fall, if at all. The Lupists, as usual, were conciliatory, and so were the Magyars under Count Bethlen, while Professor Iorga declared that it was time to remain in Parliament and take part in the discussion, as did likewise the German group under Doctor Roth.

The Administrative Reform Law is based on decentralization and local autonomy, and respects the traditions, customs and mentality of the peoples composing the different parts of the country. Because the former law—that of 1925—did not take these into account it became most difficult to enforce. It is urged on behalf of the new law that it will do great justice to Minority groups, and those among them who are not satisfied simply want too much, and this is embarrassing to the Liberals who hold that Premier Maniu is playing into the hands of the Minorities. The following is a statement from the Liberal press which fought so hard to defeat the law:

"The Government has just placed before Parliament the project of Administrative Law which divides the country up into autonomous provinces. If this law, anti-national and anti-constitutional, becomes effective Rumania will cease to be a unit state, but will be transformed into a federation after that of the Soviet government."

In reply a sympathetic paper says: "A great popular party, against which all the forces of reaction in the country have united, has finished by conquering. It has taken the reins of power only in order to realize its program and to make democratic Rumania gain the time that others caused her to lose, and to arm her with that which conforms to her aspirations of liberty and social justice."

Premier Maniu's reply to those who denounced the Government's policy was one of the most impressive speeches made in Parliament in the memory of many, and created a sensation in the press. The public, although astonished at his statements, willingly accepts his solution.

For the neutral observer this Maniu victory means Rumania will undergo more rapid changes in the future than she has since last October when the National-Peasant party came to power.

British Stock Aids Australian Herds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australian farmers continue to import British farm stock to strengthen local herds and flocks. Leading graziers are concerned in the latest cattle importations, and in a few years the whole state will be benefited. Nothing but the best satisfied the representative of Australian breeders, who scoured the British Isles until they found what was required. Price was no object, so long as quality was present. Some of the stock purchased were Herefords, Jerseys, Aberdeen-Angus, Devon and Shorthorn.

Experts in England considered the animals the best of their breeds available for export, and Australian experts viewing the cattle after arrival here felt that the opinion was correct. The leading stock firms of New South Wales acted as importing agents, evidencing the wide recognition of the value of the new strains.

BRITAIN RAISES AGE OF YOUTH LEAVING SCHOOL

Government Announces New Regulation as Effective April 1, 1931

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Government has made a forward step in the education of British youth by announcing that from April 1, 1931, the school-leaving age will be raised to 15 years.

At present all British boys and girls are required by law to attend school until they are 14, but after that age there is no legal compulsion for them to continueu their education. This has meant that many are ill-prepared for their life work, and are often excluded from occupations they might otherwise have filled.

Successive ministers of education in the past have been deterred from advocating the change in school requirements by such a practical difficulty as cost, since it means delaying the income-earning age. The Government now proposes to meet this difficulty by giving maintenance allowances, a procedure examined by Conservatives but postponed during Mr. Baldwin's administration owing to inability to arrange it without unduly increased taxation. The change, it is estimated, involves an increase of half a million in the school-going population.

Liberal members of Parliament have recently passed a resolution approving the scheme in general, but reserving the right to criticize details. Conservatives are inclined to oppose it altogether. They say it has been entered into too hurriedly as a result of the pressure to reduce unemployment, and that the time is not yet ripe for upsetting the existing system.

Dr. Graham Little, M. P. for London University, recently remarked in an interview in the Manchester Guardian:

"The number to receive longer education is large and the cost of maintenance is enormous. I do not think this expenditure would be educationally economical, because not more than a small proportion of those half a million would benefit educationally by the extra schooling."

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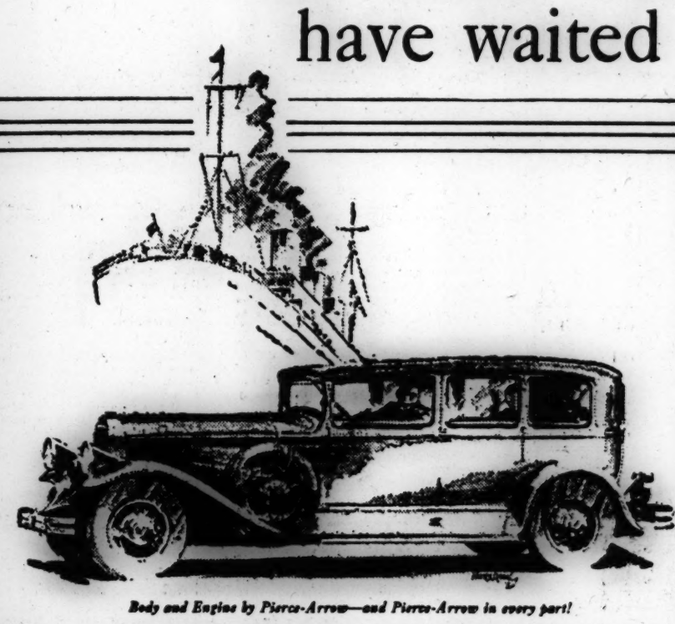

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Autumn Hats Show New Ideas

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris

SUCH lovely, soft, becoming hats as are being designed for the coming autumn and winter! The plain little felt cloche is as passé as the old-fashioned Victorian bonnet, the wide-brimmed sailor or the "flat-iron turban" of other days, and in its place one has all sorts of fascinating shapes, made of innumerable kinds of material, which are carefully built on each individual head by an artist who studies the contour of the face, shaping the material to bring out its good points and to conceal its defects. It requires more than mere technical skill in the handling of materials, to be a milliner in these enlightened times, for the modern hat maker must have the all-discerning eye of the painter or sculptor as well. And, by the by, choosing a new hat at the present time is far from being the simple business that it used to be when one tried on several models, selected that which was the most becoming, and ordered it sent home. Selecting the model is only the beginning of the process of acquiring a new hat at least in Paris—in this day and generation. After this has been accomplished, the fitter appears with her tape measure and takes the most accurate measurements of one's head and one is given an appointment for the first fitting. Two fittings are usually required, both under the careful supervision of the milliner, who gives a pinch here and a pull there until it is perfectly molded to the head.

The writer has just completed a tour of the salons of the leading Parisian milliners, where the models which have been designed for the coming season are being displayed to buyers from the four quarters of the globe. Agnes, Reboux, Maria Guy, Camille Roger, Rose Descat and Marcelle Lely, these are a few of the artists whose hats will be worn during the next few months by fashionable women all over the civilized world.

Original in shape and design, of charming soft materials, these are the most fascinating headgear that have been worn for many a long year. It is difficult to decide which are the more alluring, the tight little berets of chiffon velvet, fashioned sometimes like a Dutch peasant cap, sometimes with long, graceful loops or the outstanding ear at the side, so soft that they could be carried in a jacket pocket; or the larger hat of felt or velvet with its soft, wide brim framing the wearer's face.

Because of the high fur collar of the winter coat, it is safe to predict that the small hat will be the favorite for general wear, although many of the larger models have brims which fit so closely at the back of the neck that they could be worn quite comfortably with the high coat collar. As a matter of fact, this long, tightly fitting back is an outstanding feature of all the new hats, both great and small, and it has two important advantages, it covers the ugly line of the cropped hair and it makes the hat easier to wear with the high fur collar or the popular fox scarf.

The little hats which are still known as "berets," although they no longer bear even the most remote resemblance to the felt cap of the Basque country, are made for the most part of dress materials—velvet, satin, heavy silk, fine jersey, tusli-kasha and other soft woollen goods. Agnes is showing a number of these little berets in a silk and chenille crochet in two colors, such as black and white, beige and brown and blue and gray with tiny pipings of plain color. They are worn with a scarf to match, finished about the edges with a little binding of the same color, which are designed to enhance the tailored suit of tweed or similar material. Reboux has a beret of diagonally striped tweed in string color arranged in folds with a bow of beige and red grosgrain ribbon placed low at the side. Maria Guy combines beige felt and tusli-kasha in a smart little closely-fitted hat; and she has designed a beret of black panne velvet which is quite plain as to the crown save for fine rows of shirring at the front and side which make it fit perfectly. It has long loops falling to the shoulder. Many of these closely-fitting little hats have a long line of trimming at one side, usually of the same material as the hat. Rose Descat is showing a beret of black felt with an interesting little brim turned back at the front and a long pompon of narrow curling strips of the felt falling at the side. A smart little hat designed by Marcelle Lely is of stitched velvet in three colors, seal-brown, orange and yellow laid in folds over the crown and reaching to the lobes of the ears at the sides.

Various Trimmings

Fur is to be used a great deal as trimming for the autumn and winter hats, and several of the milliners are already showing models made entirely of fur. Mme. Lemonnier makes a beret in two shades of broadtail, beige and brown, arranged in alternating bands over the crown and forming long loops at the side, and this same designer uses encrusted bands of shaven lamb in a deep beige tone on a beret of felt in the same color. Maria Guy uses a band of shaded golden-brown caracul across the front of the turned-back brim of a black felt hat, thrusting it through slits at the sides and carrying it around the crown, tying it in a bow at the back. This designer is also showing a wide-brimmed hat made entirely of this same closely-shaven cinnamon brown fur which has a narrow feather band in brown-and-white stripes tied like a ribbon around its crown.

Both Agnes and Reboux are using far more velvet than felt for the autumn hats. The former is fond of combining in her hats two colors of this material or two shades of the same color. She has, for instance, one model with a drooping brim, one-half of which is made of chartreuse and the other of black velvet. Panne velvet, too, bids fair to be a favorite material for the autumn hat, and it is also used a great deal for trimming hats of felt. Camille Roger has designed a tightly-fitting beret of black felt, very long at the back and scalloped at the edges, with a shirred, fan-shape effect at one side, which is faced with apple-green panne velvet. Mme. Agnes has designed all kinds of fascinating little tight-fitting bonnets, many of which are made of velvet. There is also a delightful little poke-shaped one of soft black felt which has a band of beige broadtail around the crown, crossing low at the back and tied in a flat bow under the chin.

Despite all predictions to the contrary, feathers will be little worn during the coming season. Now and again, a hat has been seen which was trimmed with a narrow band of bright-colored feathers, used like a ribbon, or a small feather fantasie, placed at one side of the brim (in one case this was in the form of a big bottle-green fly, and little stiff bunches or pompons of aigrettes are sometimes seen tucked under the side of the brim of a hat. But that is all, there is no sign as yet of the return of the ostrich plume or the stiff quill. As a matter of fact, the very smartest hats are those which are all of one material, especially when that material is the soft chiffon or the glossy panne velvet.

Very little has been said about the shapes of the new hats, because one can no longer generalize on this point. One cannot say "Brims are longer on one side" or "The trimming is always at the back or front or side," because brims are of every width and shape under the shining sun, turned back flat off the face, drooping in a long-pleated effect at the back, or standing out in a flat semicircular shape at one side, and the trimming is placed wherever the line needs it. One thing, however, can be said, while the hat is still worn well down on the forehead, the hair is pulled out on either side of the face so that it softens the effect.

The new hats need great skill in the making, for there is an almost incredible amount of work in the seemingly simple little model. Tiny tucks and shirrings and folds must be "just so."

Beach Accessories

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

RUBBER manufacturers and others have been busy preparing new and attractive accessories to complete the beach ensemble. Smart rubber caps, bags, shoes, belts, rubberized satin handkerchief squares, and fantastic water toys, are on sale in greater variety and more artistic colorings than formerly.

A Beach Hat Trimmed With a Scarf to Match the Coat. The Bag Is of Multi-colored Marbled Rubber.

Bathing millinery is practical and charming. The diving helmet, available in every shade, and also in mixed colorings, is the most watertight. This fits close to the head and has flaps to protect the ears, which fasten with a strap under the chin. It is the best for rough weather and high diving. For less strenuous pursuits, there are pretty caps trimmed with rubber daisies and other flowers; some are entirely covered with roses. Spotted and figured caps are also seen, and some fashioned like the little turbans that were in vogue this spring. Another picturesque fashion is to tie a rubberized silk handkerchief around the head, with two corners falling at the side. Squares for the purpose can be had in all tones.

Sun hats are in soft straw, the brims wide and drooping, and are frequently adorned with a scarf to match the pajamas or beach coat. Some knockabout beach hats in colored fancy straws are worn devoid of trimming.

Many new styles appear for beach shoes, which are in two shades of rubber, one usually being white, or in satin and rubber combined. Strap, court, and monk shapes are included, and flowers, birds and other motifs decorate them. They are made with flat heels or none at all. The latter are lighter and are recommended for those who swim in them, as extra weight on the feet is a handicap.

Large draw-up bags in marble-patterned rubber are most convenient for carrying bathing etceteras, and preventing them from straying or becoming sandy. Bright-colored rubber belts to tone with any suit can be purchased at a very moderate price, and will be found most practical for the novice who is being taught to swim. Inflated rubber toys always cause great merriment in the water; sea horses, futurist fish, and other weird monsters,

This Bathing Cap Is Gay With Cut Rubber Roses of Bright Red. The Swimming Suit Is Black and Red, and the Large Towel Is So Ornamental That It Is Worn Over the Shoulders.

which are sure to amuse the young folk, are now being exhibited.

For the sun bather, gay mats in patterned toweling are provided, and there are smart fancy towels in white with colored sprig designs, for use on the sunny seashore.

Why Stand When One Can Sit?

ENGLISH sportsmen are to be thanked for the introduction of the portable "walking-stick seat" which is gaining in popularity each year and is rapidly becoming an international sports accessory. Until put in use as a seat, this two-purpose article resembles a sturdy walking stick with rubber tip and an easily held double-looped handle. When this stick is to be converted into a seat, while its owner watches a golf or tennis tournament, the rubber tip is first unscrewed and changes place with a disk-headed spike, which, up to this time, has been concealed inside the upper part of the stick. The disk is an important item as it keeps the spiked end of the cane from sinking too far into the ground. The double-looped handle is then opened and forms a slightly curved seat, which is surprisingly comfortable. The angle at which the cane is thrust into the ground can be adjusted to individual needs and manner of sitting.

Women have been quick to appreciate the convenience of these walking-stick seats and some have already been ordered with the leather covered seat portion in a color to conform with other sports equipment. The more expensive of this type of portable seats have a strip of leather which opens and closes with the loop handles, but the model most in vogue depends entirely for its seat upon its rigid framework of the widely spread handles. The rubber tip and its ferrule, when the seat is in use, are screwed in position to act as a convenient hand rest and brace. When the interest of the game makes the change of position desirable, it is only necessary to pull up the horizontally spread halves of this curious walking stick until they are parallel vertically, and their utility as a seat has temporarily ceased.

Another masculine accessory which is just now enjoying renewed popularity is the walking stick in which is concealed an umbrella. So quickly is the adjustment made in case of a sudden shower that the practicability of such a two-purpose article can hardly be over estimated. The styles of handle conform to the favorite club or crook designs, equally suited to both canes and umbrellas. The wooden case that serves both as walking stick and umbrella cover, telescopes to such small dimensions that when collapsed it easily fits in any pocket.

These two accessories, the portable seat and the combination cane and umbrella are increasingly to be found in the wardrobe of the up-to-date man, who is at all interested in sports. When traveling, the two pieces are easily strapped together on a suit case or carried in a golf bag.

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Paris Exhibits New Jewelry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

NOW it has been done. The first exhibition of modern jewelry has been held, and its success has placed its fashioning definitely among those decorative arts in which the French excel. Exhibitions will succeed exhibitions in years to come, but this is the first; therefore an epochal event has taken place in this industry.

Blinds were drawn in the main hall of the Musée Galliera. Eight square glass cases ranged down the center of the room, each filled with light. As fountains rise from flower beds, as sun's rays pierce the clouds, as a school of bright, tropical fish darts across white sands under scintillating shadows, as Swiss peaks climb up to glint in the dawn, so did each pyramid of jewelry stand up in its case. What colors! What forms! What beauty! And each case was worth a king's ransom.

Special Themes

In an adjoining room a loan exhibit of jewelry current a century ago was shown. Then gold prevailed. The atmosphere was massive, yellow; the pearls were irregular; the diamonds few, and the whole effect cumbersome. But today the diamonds are there in multitude, diaphanous and sparkling as spray, and the emeralds, rubies and sapphires are wrought into bouquets. The platinum has chased away the gold. The time has come when one can go to admire these exquisite objects in the same way that one goes to a gallery of paintings.

It was interesting to note how the artists of the different houses developed certain themes which became peculiar to their patrons. Van Cleef et Arpels, for example, displayed some particularly fine combinations of oblong diamonds, and also flower patterns carried out in diamonds. If onyx attracted the visitor, and the most futuristic settings of all, she would turn to the showcase of Dusausoy. If she liked the quaint clusters of emeralds, sapphires, rubies and diamonds, in various pretty arrangements, the house would be Ostertag. For combinations of emeralds and diamonds one would recommend Mauboussin, who possesses the famous 24-carat stone given to Josephine by Napoleon. For pearls and diamonds in their richest simplicity, it is difficult to surpass the executions of Boucheron. The exhibits of Chaumet, G. Fouquet and Lacloche were also of very high standard.

Jewelry, an Art

The impression conveyed by so many flawless stones in such varied and brilliant groupings was that any order given to any of these houses could be carried out, whether pertaining to ring, bracelet, necklace or earring. Incidentally, few earrings were shown, and the bracelets seemed to have little vogue. The necklaces were gorgeous affairs in many instances. Some were developed into inconspicuous strings and very elaborate pendants, formed of showers of pearls, or masses of diamonds, or onyx and diamond ensembles. Among the rings, however, perhaps the fantasy of the artists was carried to the most unusual lengths. Imagination to conceive new shapes, new combinations of stones, was apparently unending. Not all of these rings would have satisfied everyone, for the square patterns and occasional cubistic, irregular dovetailing of stones were so unusual as to be almost repelling. Some of the rings of this nature, if worn, would have attracted attention rather than praise. On the other hand, the designs were interesting always, and some of the rings extremely beautiful. Especially notable was a three-bar diamond ring by Mauboussin set in platinum.

The point of the exhibition is, of course, that jewelry-making is more than a trade; it has become an art. This exhibition has, also, shown that France in its jewelry designs is coming to be known as one of the greatest international centers, and will have a reputation in this respect equal to its fame for dresses and perfumes.

Duplications

ONE of the smart accessories that can easily be duplicated at slight expense and labor is a set consisting of belt and bracelet, each about an inch wide, of black suède with rhinestone buckles. While such a set comes under the general heading of novelty jewelry and costs from $10 to $15, a most satisfactory substitute can be fashioned of heavy satin or velvet ribbon with link rhinestone buttons as a fastening instead of the buckles, if these latter are not easily procurable.

Especially suited to this use are the rhinestone- and steel-embroidered ribbons, sold by the yard for belting and trimming of various types. These are decorative in themselves and can be fastened invisibly with snaps, if preferred. While black is the only color found in this novelty in the shops, dressmakers are frequently sending such a set home as an accessory for a dressy afternoon frock, the color following the predominant one in the printed fabric. Almost any of the rich, dark shades are appropriately ornamented with either rhinestones or steel which are the two favorite decorations for such a set. Of course, to be smart, such a set has but a single bracelet.

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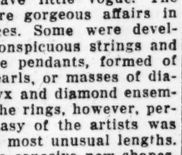

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Significant Changes in Necklines

NECKLINES have changed; there is obvious proof of that on each of the season's new frocks, but there is evidence, too, that they will change much more. Except for the sleeveless sports dresses of the summer fashion, which necessarily had plain necklines, the necklines of other dresses had many points to make them interesting. Pert bows placed everywhere but mostly at the V of the neck and down the front of the dress, were an outstanding style note. Handkerchief scarfs, capes, unusual lingerie touches, and novel collars all helped to dress the neck attractively.

The lingerie touch is still the most obvious phase of the mode for the feminine neckline, and nowhere is it more apparent than on the new Paris frocks of printed silk or plain woolen designed for cool summer afternoons and evenings, or the coming fall season.

On printed silk dresses the lingerie touch is most daintily added by crisp organdie in white, or one of the pastel colors of the print design. One feminine afternoon dress which was a mist of soft pastel shades had a narrow ruffling of organdie at the throat, a ruffling which tied at the base in modified kerchief style, and wide cuffs with double ruffles.

A more tailored type of dress in black and white was relieved from severity by a gilet of white organdie forming a narrow upstanding collar, tying on one side. The split cuffs had inserts of organdie which also tied in perky white bows.

Other fabrics which may be used with equal attractiveness for such touches are linen, taffeta, crêpe and silk faille. Armand introduces embroidered lingerie on his distinctive frocks.

Eyelet embroidery, revived after being long out of style, appears on frocks which are unusual for their costly simplicity. Sometimes it is worked on batiste; sometimes on organdie. A very beautiful dress of crêpe-de-chine trimmed with eyelet embroidery was designed for an actress. The frock assumed a quaint, Old World air by its long organdie collar reaching to the knee and caught in at the waistline by a narrow belt. The collar itself was of fine, crisp organdie bordered with a printed design of eyelet embroidery in two shades of blue.

Not only will lingerie touches make the neckline significant but interest is enhanced also by the intricacy of cut which balances in elaboration the fitted bodice and flaring skirts of many of the new models. Costumes from Paris show that attention is being given to the neckline at the back. Ruffles, pleating, jabots, petal effects, ties, bows are all being utilized to smart effect. Autumn dresses of dark woolens have tiny military collars of piqué, bengaline and fine linen. Then, too, necklines are made colorful by gay guimpes and vestees.

Another new note in necklines is displayed in necklaces. Formerly chokers were the most fashionable form of jewelry, but now the new necklaces extend to the bust, and long chains of every sort are much more in evidence, even with sports clothes, than are chokers.

Making Shoe Buckles at Home

SO MANY of the most expensive shoe buckles are handmade that dressing up one's own evening slippers and pumps is quite the latest thing in summer fancy work. Ornamental slides, buckles, ornaments and the like require so little material that the entire equipment can be tucked away in one's handbag ready to use during a few moments' leisure, the particular satisfaction of the work being the fact of having shoe ornaments to match every ensemble.

The foundation for any buckle or slide is the same, consisting of a square, oval or oblong of buckram, wired all around and covered on the right side with whatever fabric is to be the background for the decoration. The wrong side should be covered last of all, thus concealing the stitches and giving a neat finish. Jewel-studded trimming, by the yard, applied as a border and to outline a center, is the simplest form of this work. Done in closely set rhinestones on black satin, with larger stones studding the corners of the buckle and the fabric showing as a center, there is nothing more effective for wear with black semi-evening or formal dresses. In colored stones, with a bit of metallic ribbon as a background, the same design makes a buckle for wear with any of the printed chiffons; or the rhinestones or other jewels may have for a foundation the fabric of the frock. Oval buckles and crescent-shaped slides are easily made with jeweled trimming by the yard, as it is adaptable to a curved outline.

When using detached beads for a square buckle, attach strong thread to one corner of the buckram and string on it a needleful of beads sufficient to reach to the opposite corner. Sew it firmly at this point and then go back to take small stitches between every few beads to hold them in place. After a double or triple border is so arranged, the center can be decorated with a star-like, sparkling button, with shank pushed through the foundation and sewed firmly. An inexpensive brooch of mock jewels makes an effective center and one ingenious girl utilized a pair of the cheapest hoop earrings, removing the screw portion and sewing the hoop flat to the foundation. Many delightful bits of mock jewel and enamel work can be picked up in this way, when a particular color scheme is to be carried out. Filigree bronze buttons and iridescent beading on a buckle covered with a strip of beige suède cut from the wrist of a glove were combined for the decoration of a tan slipper that well repaid the wearer for the little work involved.

Evening pumps that need some refurbishing take on an altogether different look if a delicate vine of rhinestones outlines the deep front curve at the instep and an inexpensive little brooch of the brilliants is fastened at the outside of the curve or in the center. A smart, up-turning tongue, either of plaited lace or ribbon, is seen on some of the newest evening slippers, silver and gold lace both being used for this purpose.

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One reason for the better fit of Kickernicks is their unique construction. Length is added only where it is actually needed eliminating all bulky, bunchy material from between the legs and about the knees. This gives the wearer a smooth back when standing, but allows eight inches of sitting or bending room—all that is ever needed. *Free booklet on request.*

THE HOME FORUM

A Quartet of Old Portraits

TO SPEND a week-end with the Hartford Wits sounds like a melancholy proceeding, in spite of the sprightly suggestion of the name by which they are known to posterity. That it did not prove lacking in joyfulness to the Lady with a Duster was due as much to her peculiar tastes as to the wittiness of the Wits.

Encompassed right and left, before and behind, by empty houses, she was obliged to pass a vacation week-end at home. Wit, nothing to do and sixty hours in which to do it, she took the occasion to put in order one of the lower shelves of her library, a shelf so conveniently hidden by a wing chair that it had long served as a catch-all. Tall thick books and small thin ones consorted, side by side. Magazines, pamphlets and unbound review copies of recent books crowded the space above, and behind this none too fair a front was a horrific tangle of all kinds of odds and ends of printed matter, saved for some long since forgotten purpose. It was high time to clean up, and cleaning brought an unexpected reward.

One of the magazines was thirty years old, a copy of a Connecticut publication now extinct. However housewifely the Lady's intentions, who could expect her not to postpone them when something so sunk in forgetfulness came to light.

Almost at the first glance her eye fell on the faces of four men who belonged to the group known as the Hartford Wits. The pictures were unusually fine prints from old paintings and engravings and showed Joel Barlow, General David Humphreys, Dr. Lemuel Hopkins and John Trumbull. By dates and locality the four were linked together, all of them born in the early 1750's and all gravitating to Hartford from small Connecticut towns in the days of the Constitutional Convention. Good friends, drawn to one another by their taste for letters and by their advocacy of the Federal Constitution, they, with a few others, made the Capitol city on the Connecticut the literary center of the country.

Their features, reproduced by some of the best artists of the day, showed pronounced individuality and alertness.

Here was the country editor who became a diplomat, the lawyer who became a judge, the soldier who became the friend of Washington, the country doctor who always stayed just what he was, "a gentleman of no mean parts." The look of them encouraged the Lady, when she had put her shelf in order, to dig about in Vernon Parrington's invaluable "Main Currents in American Thought" and in a musty tome of "The Columbiad," until she became able to interpret the portraits by what she knew about the men.

There was a certain Richard Alsop, she read, a prosperous merchant of Hartford, who kept a bookshop where a select company was in the habit of meeting in order to discuss current events and literature. Informally it was a kind of club, and one of intensely Federalistic dye. The members shouted against the Jacobin clubs and Jeffersonianism, they complained about the inroads of immigrants from the Old World, they viewed with alarm the encroachments of democracy on the vested rights of the educated and the well-to-do, and together they concocted the "Anarchiad" in support of a Constitution. Family ties united some of them, college associations at Yale formed another link. These four were of the group, with Timothy and Theodore Dwight and a few others.

Their features proclaimed the Four for what they were, a set of earnest, outspoken men, steady of habit but fond of honest laughter, stout and dogmatic but blessed with wit, albeit of a kind more slashing than subtle.

Joel Barlow's picture came first. The Lady liked his face. The portrait was done in his middle age and showed a strong, broad face, with a flattish nose and a heavy mouth. The eyes were large and generously far apart, the hair was stiff, aggressive and vital, the complexion swarthy. "Black and handsome," he called himself. It was the face of a man who kept his youth long, liked his joke, and, furthermore, liked his own way. Barlow was the only man of the group to change his politics. In later years he became a Republican, friend of Jefferson and Tom Paine. How he must have smiled at his early participation in the clamor raised by the Hartford group against everything radical.

Early in life Barlow determined to be rich. He left Hartford and his newspaper, for a career of finance and diplomacy, and in going he left his conservatism. He plunged into western real estate, he was a merchant in France, he served Napoleon and was his devoted admirer. He "twice averted a foreign war, was godfather of the steamboat and the canal, sponsor with Jefferson of internal improvements, first to propagate the idea of a national university with its seat at the Capitol city."

All through his busy and varied life he cherished the notion that he could write an epic about America. He did it, too; and called it "The Columbiad," the vision of Columbus. It is better humanitarianism than poetry, but at that no worse than many other poems in the monotonous heroic couplet. One quite different trifle from his hand has become a classic, quoted in all collections of American literature, a poem written one homesick day when he was away in France and yearning for some New England cookery. It is the famous "Hasty Pudding."

The rest of the Hartford Wits grew more intensely conservative as Barlow grew radical. General Humphreys looks very suave and satisfied. The Lady thought that his picture with its carefully curled head, short upper lip and small oval chin had something dandified about it, but she found him described as a "military man of bold impulses, of honest pugnacity, of wholesome delight in his own jokes, of elaborate compliments and elephantine repartee." He lived for a time with Colonel Phillips of Phillips Manor, was personal friend and aid to Washington, and through Washington's favor was appointed to the commission for negotiating commercial treaties at the close of the Revolution. John Adams, who was associated with him, did not like him, but he managed to rise. He put down Shays's rebellion, was the first Minister to Portugal and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain. He introduced merino sheep into America, he commanded the Connecticut militia in 1812, he arranged the presidential levees in Washington's time, he had any number of honorary letters after his name. And he called his wife, "Toots."

Poor, dear, indefatigable man, he kept trying to write. Southey said of him, "His poetry is worse than anything except his criticisms." All in all, it seems as if he was never fully appreciated. Perhaps it was because he always looked so pleased with himself. His portrait by Stuart reminded the Lady a little of Addison. Certainly he was a "wit" in Addison's sense, a sense that the English literary world had already outgrown, when the Hartford group began to write.

John Trumbull looked more like a wit in the modern interpretation. He had a short face, with an inquisitive nose, a mouth drolly pursed to keep from smiling, and a pair of bright, laughing eyes. He was a tutor at Yale in an exciting period when the curriculum was undergoing revolutionary changes. Trumbull, strange to say, took part in the controversy on the side of innovation, and helped to introduce such light and undisciplinary subjects as natural history. In his "Progress of Dullness" he represents Tomm Brainless as a stupid automaton because he was fed on the husks of a classical education. But Trumbull was not advanced enough to see the value of advanced instruction for women:

"The studious eye but faintly twinkles,
And learning paves the way to wrinkles."

As for politics, he could brook no changes there. Among the wits he was the witty one. His "McFingal" is boisterous and exaggerated, but it is not dull.

The man who had most to do with the "Anarchiad," to which they all contributed in greater or less degree, was Lemuel Hopkins. A farmer's son, a physician in Litchfield, an omnivorous reader, he was the odd genius of the group. He was tall, lean and stooping, with large features and remarkably light eyes. There was something erratic and uncouth in his portrait, but the Lady recalled that eccentricity often betokens originality. This was certainly true in Hopkins's case. There was something fine, too, in the high arched brows, and something sardonic in the long nose and petulant mouth. He, most of all the Wits, looked the Yankee.

The tiny portrait gallery was full of strongly marked individuals. They were friends and fellow workers all, but each distinct, and for week-end company as full of character as anyone could hope to find. W. K. R.

Retrospection in a Haymow

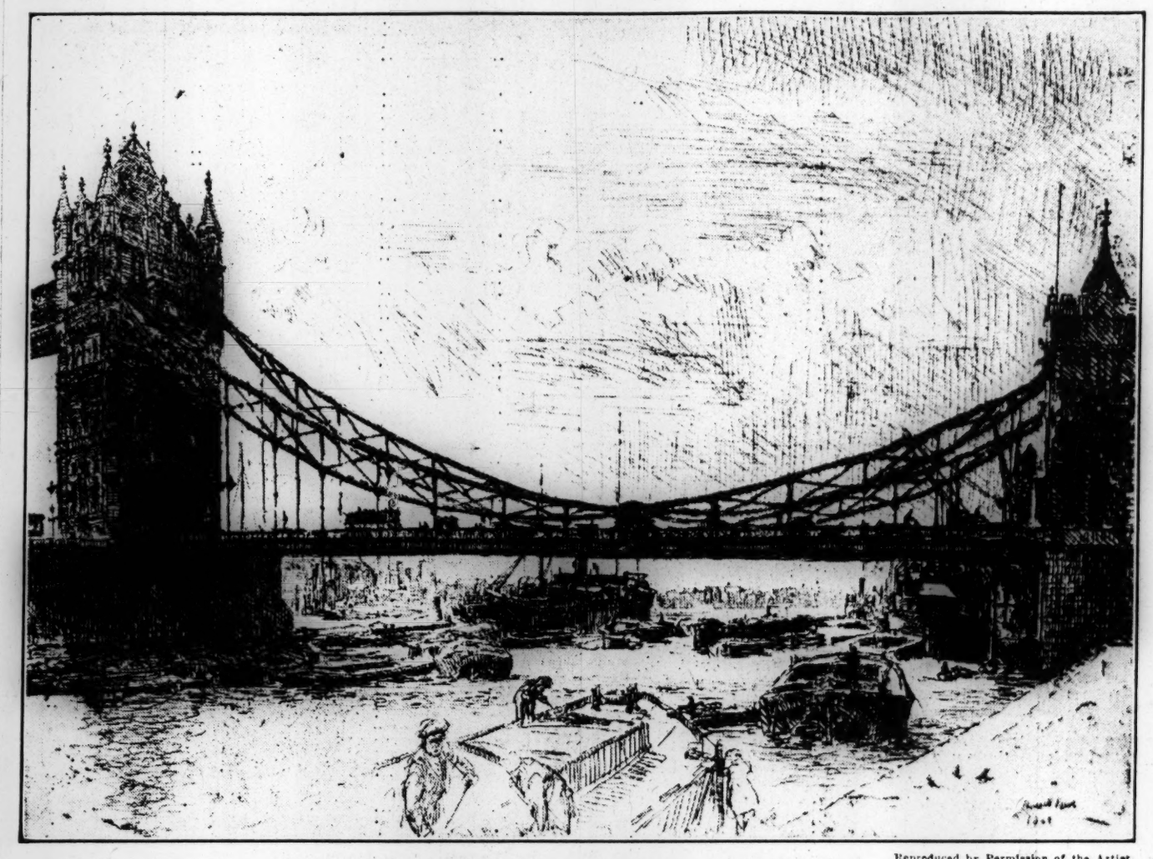
One must plow deeply these days to unearth novelty. The world has been written up from top to bottom, so that which we read is but the echo of some well-nigh forgotten writer. Many will be quick to question this, and battle for their originality; but a few days of honest search on their part among old books will bring them to confusion. It is with living writers as with "the oldest inhabitant," who declares he never knew "such a spell of weather"; they had best not face statics. Violets blooming in January are on record; snow in July has been recorded.

"Is there nothing new to write about?" one man asked himself as he tramped about the world; he had ransacked the attic, gazed on the ways of modern youth; and then, suddenly, the haymow came into memory. How would it seem to loll on a haymow again?

Spurred on by the impulse of so happy a thought, he went to the barn where so often he had played in childhood days. With an old-time suppleness he climbed the straight ladder. What memories of summer days in the meadows rushed in with the order of new-mown hay! Just a fancy, perhaps, but even the sweet-scented vernal grass which yearly adds its charm to a single corner of a field seemed stored in the dark loft. It matters not—that corner with its wealth of gay blooms—the captured sunshine of summer hours; the songs of nestling thrushes; and the rose-throated grosbeak's matchless song—all were plainly to be seen and heard. Golden days reign in the haymow now. The noontide glare, that webbed the dark recesses with trembling threads of light, aided fancy and he reveled in day dreams. And while he thus sat—or lay—in retrospect he watched the darting sparrows, speeding through a gaping chink, and remembered what they meant in childhood; how he had wondered what mystery shrouded the hastening mice that ran across the mow's wide window sill; how they squeaked as they met and hurried on their way. Why would they not stop? One longed for them to be playmates.

And later, when a lad, what a favorite hiding place was this mow! When there were tasks to be shirked—what a haven! But, like all else this world offers, the haymow was not perfection. He paid dearly for his thoughtless lessons more than once. When there was evidence of a busy day about the house and at breakfast he imagined he would be in much demand; when the thought of work on such a day was too much and idling was also dull, he often disappeared. But nature was ever perverse. Not a familiar nook about the whole place responded as it should. Even the noble trees were too wrapt in their own affairs and turned a cold shoulder. Hours and hours before noon he longed to be called. He actually listened for the dinner horn; so, with the usual unreasoning of piqued youth, he crept into the mow and, while smarting from self-inflicted woe, fell fast asleep. Hours passed. He went to the house; everyone smiled. Silence, but not for long; for the secret could not be kept. What was the matter? "A picnic party called for, my son," says Mother. No picnic—no dinner, but it opened his eyes.

It is the same haymow—the same that his father had built over eighty years ago and made it his playground, not a lazy lad's refuge. A father's playground! Did he, too, often linger here, thinking much the same thoughts? Planning future work while resting on the inviting hay? It is not upon record, nor need be, but the old haymow bears testimony to his one-time presence. Now one flings open the heavy shutter of a smooth window and glances at the shining oak sill and frame. Both are covered with rudely carved letters, the initials of many a country lad who has now strayed far. How closely linked with the past, is that haymow.



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Tower Bridge. From an Etching by Russell Reeve.

LET us go down to the Tower Bridge. Mark Lane is the station—unless we happen to be near Westminster Bridge; then a short boat trip down the river will be more tempting. A few minutes' journey on the Metropolitan Railway from the heart of the city brings us within a stone's throw of the Tower of London. We step into Byward Street and dazzling sunshine. Let these guardsmen's limbers go by and we will cross the road and take a passing glimpse of the ancient church of All Hallows, Berkyngechurch. This dates back in part to the fourteenth century. Tower Hill is a few steps to the left. The trees in the gardens should be fresh green, but here in the East End atmosphere they are already faded and dusty. This is a sultry morning and the usual Thames-side haze is thinly veiling the sun, causing light peculiar to a partial eclipse. Lorries and vans are queuing up at a drinking trough, where horses are taking long drinks. A char-à-bancs full of Japanese is passing, and a member of the party is taking a snapshot of this "corner of kindness," where car men are glad to give their faithful workers refreshment. This continually changing line of horses' heads, nosing the cool water, is indeed one of the minor sights of London. That the Tower is one of the major sights is evidenced by the large number of char-à-bancs parked on the hill; guides are busy everywhere, shepherding flocks of visitors.

High up on the grimy walls of a block of warehouses over the way a large notice reads: "Unless you've seen London's shipping you've not seen London," and it goes on to advertise details of a pleasure boat service. Within a few minutes' walk we shall be able to take a peep at part of this London, without availing ourselves of this service. We pass a sentry, as we enter the gray precincts of the Tower. On the left is the Middle Tower at the entrance of which a "beefeater," resplendent in scarlet and gold, is posted and smilingly directs ticket-holders.

A sharp "Eyes Right" catches the ear above the clatter of traffic on the granite setts of Tower Hill, as a squad of Grenadier Guards swings briskly past a picket into the drill ground. The flickering flags of a signaller are noticeable within the shadows of the massive walls. The embankment carriageway from which we shall obtain a magnificent view of the Pool of London and the Tower Bridge is as usual thronged with leisurely people, nursemaids and their charges, holidays makers, slack seamen and stevedores.

An intermittent rattling of winches comes from the direction of Tower Wharf, where two cargo boats are being unloaded of general merchandise. The opposite bank of the river is a magnificent panorama of warehouses and shipping, stretching from London Bridge westward, to Rotherhithe eastward, and the forest of slow moving derrick-cranes resembles giant giraffes browsing in a thicket. In spite of its inelegant proportions, the Tower Bridge is always impressive by its loftiness; and it seems all the more so this morning, since the river is at low tide and the gigantic mass is silhouetted against the sun. Just as we begin to doubt the possibilities of the bridge opening while the tide is still on the ebb, at least for incoming boats, there is a sudden hooting of a ship's horn. Presently we see a steam trawler, drawing away from the Billingsgate Fish Wharf and heading down stream; now it is scudding past at a rapid rate. Surely, this diminutive craft can clear the arch? No, heights are deceptive! With the clanging of a bell the endless procession of vehicles crossing the bridge gradually comes to a standstill and there is a silence reminiscent of the armistice two minutes. Slowly the newly painted bascules rise and the trawler speeds through. Now we can see the height of the foremast in relation to the clearing, which is a matter of some feet. Before the ship is clear the bascules are lowering, and then a bell sounds the all-clear signal, and once again the road traffic is set in motion.

The Embankment Walk is now becoming crowded with clerks and typists from the neighboring warehouses and offices. It is lunch time and every available seat is occupied by hatless people, eating sandwiches and reading newspapers, while others are promenading to and fro enjoying the sunshine and exercise. A subaltern of the guards, piloted by a corporal, are smartly wending their way through the throng to inspect the guard and the rations; their brisk step disturbs a cluster of pigeons and sparrows, pecking crumbs in the carriageway.

The bell is ringing again and the fascinating procession of vehicles which, incidentally, still includes much horse traffic, will soon be held up for the passage of another small swift trawler which is just departing from Billingsgate, enveloped in volumes of thick black smoke.

At Eleven O'Clock

To have seen Mr. Walker at his daily occupation was to have seen the genuine application of dignity and pride to the task in hand. Mr. Walker might loiter before the post office while the outgoing mail was being made ready, exchanging the current local news with the casual passer-by; he might indulge in light repartee, or an outburst of his own brand of dry humor; but at eleven o'clock, dignity, rigid and inflexible, descended upon Mr. Walker and encased him in an impervious armor.

Every day at this same hour Mr. Walker drove out of the yard beside the post office and rattled down the road in his two-wheeled cart to meet the mail train. He sat bolt upright in the grip of his unbending dignity, every move and gesture a reflection of his absolute, though temporary, austerity. Past the schoolhouse where the children left their noisy play in the school yard and watched his passing silently, Mr. Walker drove, his leathery cheeks impassive, eyes fixed on a point between the horse's ears, his beard pointing straight out in front, decorous and aloof. And therein lay the secret of Mr. Walker's impressive dignity. There was constancy for you. For though Mr. Walker would descend again to relaxation and carelessness after the mail was delivered, his beard would retain its air of dignity and poise.

Some men wear a beard as an adjunct and an added adornment, but Mr. Walker's beard was a veritable aristocrat of beards. It jutted straight out to the front at a stiff angle of purposeful determination; not a belligerent angle, but rather one of unswerving application to the task of pointing the way firmly and resolutely. Unlike most facial adornments that lend themselves to any mood of their wearer, Mr. Walker's beard disdained any descent from its native heights of dignified poise. If Mr. Walker chuckled, his beard absolutely refused to lend itself to an exhibition so frivolous. Indeed, did Mr. Walker give way to unrestrained mirth, his beard trembled as with indignation. In short, it was the permanent standard of dignity which Mr. Walker maintained during the round of his official duties.

Arrived at the station, Mr. Walker tied his horse to the post and walked up and down the platform until the arrival of the mail train; walked back and forth from the end of the freight shed to the canopy where the baggage was piled; walked among the transiency of waiting passengers, a purposefully striding figure of authentic permanency. That he had come to the station for a definite and useful reason could not be doubted by the most casual of strangers.

Even the arrival of the train detracted nothing from Mr. Walker's impressiveness. Passengers drew back before the rushing roar of its arrival, in a sort of involuntary timidity. But Mr. Walker stood at the exact spot on the platform where the mail car always came to a halt. Watch in hand, he waited for the car to come to a grinding stop before him, and any deviation in time or exactness of halting brought to his face a gentle shade of reproof. There was nothing captious in his silent rebuke; his greeting to the mail clerk carried always the same shade of friendliness; but one felt with Mr. Walker that the dignity of the mails was something to be upheld, never allowed to lapse through carelessness or oversight.

On his road back to the post office he always drove at the same unvarying rate. He never gave way to unseemly haste in an attempt to make up the few minutes that the train had dropped from its schedule. If he came to the post office in the face of people waiting for a delayed mail, he came in for no criticism. One knew instinctively and with certainty that the train must surely have been late. Railroads and mail schedules might be guilty of frailties and lapses, but anyone who knew him could be positive in the confidence reposed in Mr. Walker.

Glad Song

Ho, I will sing a gladsome song,
Will swing my cap, and fling my cloak!
Yes, I will sing a gladsome song,
For summer comes ere long!

A song of gladness will I sing,
And shout for joy, and fling my cares!
Of birds and sky and green things sing,
For I heard bluebells ring!

And strolling on a winding road
I heard an orchestra of strings,
With bass-tuned violin the road
Spoke loud of frog and toad.

Then I saw gently in the breeze
A branch of willow, like a wand
Of magic, wafting in the breeze,
Unfold its leafy crease.

From brook and meadow, woods and sky,
I heard the call, I felt the joy.
The lark, ascending to the sky,
Sang loud its praise on high!

So how can I but take the song,
But join with bird and tree and flower,
And clap my hands, and sing my song,
Since summer comes ere long?

KATHERINE AAGAARD.

Dream Scenery

Then there are the dreams of dream-scenery. Where else are the hills so full and rounded, the grass so deep and green? Where else shall you find trees so lofty, such plenitude of leaves?

"The nectarine and curious peach
Themselves into my hand do reach:
Stumbling on melons as I pass
Ensnared in flowers, I fall on grass."

The sense of abundance in these lines brings, in some measure, dream-scenery before us. . . . You may have to order the dinner, or to pack and fasten your trunk; you may have to consult "Bradshaw," or dwell with untoward friends; but there all the while, as through some great open window, is the dream-scenery, yours for the looking.—PAMELA GREY, in *The Spectator*.

Sure Foundation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Christ Jesus presented to his disciples that brief but graphic word picture of the two houses, one built upon a rock and the other built upon sand, he pictured two entirely different and separate states of consciousness. The mark of distinction between these two structures lay not so much in workmanship or method of construction, as in the nature of the foundation upon which each was built. However elaborate or ornate the superstructure erected upon sand, it was doomed from its incipiency. Because of its unsubstantial foundation it could not withstand the pressure of wind and rain and flood.

Those who have earnestly endeavored to build up a satisfactory course of conduct upon a foundation of material thinking know how disheartening and disappointing is such an attempt. The system so carefully planned and erected has toppled about our ears when the wind of doubt swept over it, the rain of loss descended, or the floods of sorrow arose. How poignantly at such times have we realized the instability of the foundation upon which we had built! How helpless we have felt in the face of what seemed to be overwhelming catastrophe!

Perhaps the greatest sense of security and joy comes to one who has gained some understanding of Christian Science and realizes that at last he has found something substantial. Having known what it was to be "driven with the wind and tossed," having been buffeted by fruitless conjecture and harassed by futile reasoning, one now has the blessed satisfaction of relying on the unchanging truth of being. In the understanding of God as divine Principle, which Christian Science imparts, is something substantial upon which to build. Be the superstructure large or small, elaborate or simple, it will endure throughout eternity, for it is founded upon the rock of Truth.

In that wonderful discourse known as the Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus revealed for all time the foundation stone of true Christian character when he said, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." And this he said in order that we may be the children of our Father which is in heaven; that we may apprehend not alone the true nature of God as divine Principle, or Love, but also the real nature of man as spiritual and perfect. Those who practice what the Master imparted to his disciples are indeed building their house upon a rock, for they are gaining that spiritual perception which alone is capable of discerning the truth of being, and thereby conquering the temptations which beset humanity.

It is this sure and satisfying foundation which Christian Science is revealing. On page 201 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "We cannot build safely on false foundations;" and again, on page 138, she says, "The supremacy of Spirit was the foundation on which Jesus built." So long as one believes that life exists in matter he is building upon a false foundation; and the wind and rain and floods of adverse human experience must inevitably at some time undermine what he has erected. An understanding of the supremacy of Spirit, and of the true nature of Spirit's perfect creation, establishes a foundation for thinking and living which cannot be swept away, however threatening the elements which seem to assail it.

It is significant that Christ Jesus did not say that the house built upon a rock would escape stormy elements. Indeed, it seems as though the experience of both houses might be identical. The great point of difference lay in the fact that one would withstand the assaults and the other could not. So although those who, through an understanding of Christian Science, have apprehended something of "the supremacy of Spirit," may seem temporarily to be subjected to something of the same buffeting experienced before, the fact remains that once an individual has built his mental house upon the rock of Truth he awaits with serenity the abating of trying conditions, assured of the invulnerability of the foundation upon which he has built. Although the human experience may outwardly seem to be the same, there is now a tremendous difference; for,

"The house stands firm; they pass, wind, rain and flood,
And leave it safe, unharmed by storm or shock,
Its deep foundation forged in solid rock,
The light within telling of peace with God."

Ministry

If Kings would control the
multitudes in masses,
Love serves the needy where one
the blessing craves;
Blind Bartimaeus' cry the Christ
hears as he passes,
And out of all the multitude
this one he saves.

Seekest thou some great thing?
Let thy heart not cherish
Aught to obscure thy highest
chance to bless;
Forget not the many and love them
lest they perish,
Yet surely save the one lamb
from the wilderness.

—WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE, in "The Sower and Other Poems."

Persian Rugs

When you come into a new room, do you ever notice the rugs on the floor? I never used to. I was apt to notice everything else first. But live in Persia for a while, and the course of your observations will begin where it formerly ended. It's almost like acquiring a sixth sense. I conclude it's partly because music and theaters and other forms of diversion that absorb surplus energy at home still shun Teheran and other Persian towns. Whatever the reason, you soon become engulfed in the atmosphere of rugs, and you must watch yourself, or else when you come home you'll be thought to have acquired a misplaced sense of humour or downright bad manners. For in Teheran, while waiting to go in to dinner, let us say, one may stoop, quite casually, throw back a corner of the rug one is standing on, finger it critically, and at dinner start conversation by asking one's host its origin and price.

No offence is taken, and it is done, I assure you, in the best circles. Rugs are as recurrent and more interesting than the weather as a topic of social conversation. "Have you got a new rug?" is the most natural of queries to address taciturn neighbours and loosens the tautest silence. When you move from most localities you don't ask your friends if they care to sell you this or that which takes your fancy; but when you leave Teheran it is not amiss to tell your neighbour of your admiration for his Veramin or Turcoman, and ask whether he cares to sell it. Unless he's got an especially warm spot in his heart for it, the answer is as likely to be "Yes" as "No." And after you're gone he'll have the fun of getting something else to put in its place.

Now I don't pose as a connoisseur of rugs. . . . But it's not easy to reside in Persia without getting swept into the current. It doesn't matter whether you're rich or poor, only in the former case you're a bit more likely to waste your money.

For which there are various reasons. You need rugs to cover your floors, which in most cases are of mud or sun-dried brick. Teheran's stores don't carry linoleum or machine-made carpeting. Your servant buys strips of straw matting in the bazaar, but neither comfort, cleanliness, nor the fitness of things allows you to stop there. Rugs must cover your floors as they do those of all your friends and neighbours. Getting rugs is part of the atmosphere. . . .

You pick up much information of a geographic kind through this playing with rugs, which is useful, for Persian rugs are usually given the name of the region where they are woven. Only don't be too sure. A Baluch rug is not woven in Baluchistan, but by nomad Baluchis far to the north in Khorassan; a Kermanshah is not woven in or near the city of that name, but in Kerman miles to the east; and a Bokhara, a name adopted by western trade and familiar at home, is made by Turcoman tribes, rarely, I am told, in the political state of Bokhara. — COPLEY AMORY JR., in "Persian Days."

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With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
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UTILITY SHARES ARE LOWER IN STOCK MARKET

Profit-Taking Induced by Recent Sharp Rise—Steels and Coppers Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market rallied briskly under the leadership of the steels today, when call money dropped from a renewal rate of 10 to 9 per cent. The upturn, however, was on until after further liquidation of the utilities. The market turned dull in the decline, but activity picked up rapidly when the list started upward.

Speculative confidence in the market was restored by private London cables, indicating that no change would be made in the Bank of England discount rate tomorrow, by the cessation of selling pressure against some of the public utility stocks, and by the announcement that freight car loadings the week ended July 27 had set a new high record for the season.

Steel as Market Leader

United States Steel common retained its old role as the market leader by moving up 5 points to a new 1929 record at 216½. Crucible advanced 4½ points to a new peak at 99 and gains of a point or two were registered by some of the other so-called independent steels. Although steel trade centers reported a slight falling off in production last week, the weekly trade reviews continued cheerful.

Rails, which had been rather sluggish all week, snapped back in brisk fashion. Chesapeake & Ohio rallied 3¼ points, and Atchison moved up 6 to a new high at 207½. New York Central, Great Northern preferred, Nickel Plate, Chesapeake Corporation and Missouri Pacific sold 2 or more points higher.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with sterling cables slightly firmer at 4 85¼.

Bond Prices Easy

With convertibles selling off and call money firmer at 9 per cent for all maturities, there was little enthusiasm in the bond market today. Prices of the standard list were again easy. The United States government security issues strengthened after Tuesday's declines.

Atchison 4½s saved the stock privilege group from retreating completely behind minus signs in the earlier trading. These debentures made a liberal gain as the shares went to a new peak. American and International Telephone 4½s showed extreme losses of ½ to about 3 points, while American & Chemical 5½s dropped nearly a point. General Public Service Corporation 5½s were off another 2 points. Investment rails held sluggish. Indianapolis Union Railway 5s, a comparatively inactive high grade issue, was depressed nearly 2 points on a small sale and International Great Northern first 6s lost about 1.

Industrials and utilities were in small demand and steady.

The foreign list strengthened slightly.

The market turned downward again at the last hour on realizing that accompanied a fresh outbreak of selling over the utilities. American & Foreign Power sold 6 points under the previous close. United States Steel and other strong shares came down from 1 to 3 points. The close was heavy. Sales approximated 3,200,000 shares.

NEW YORK COTTON

Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston.

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last Prev. Close
Aug (old)	19.03	19.03	18.94	18.96	19.02
Oct (new)	19.02	19.03	18.86	18.91	18.94
Oct	19.27	19.27	19.11	19.20	19.21
Dec	19.24	19.24	19.10	19.19	19.21
Jan	19.40	19.40	19.28	19.36	19.37
Mar	19.55	19.55	19.44	19.52	19.53
May	19.46	19.46	19.46	19.46	19.51

Spots 18.95, unchanged.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	18.86	18.88	18.75	18.81	18.81
Dec	19.04	19.09	18.94	19.01	19.03
Jan	19.08	19.10	18.98	19.03	19.03
Mar	19.27	19.27	19.15	19.21	19.22

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	18.95	18.98	18.90	18.95	19.01
Dec	19.13	19.16	19.04	19.10	19.11
Jan	19.17	19.18	19.06	19.14	19.14
Mar	19.35	19.35	19.33	19.33	19.32

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Aug	10.10	10.13	10.08	10.09	10.07
Oct	10.09	10.11	10.07	10.07	10.05
Dec	10.09	10.12	10.08	10.08	10.06
Jan	10.17	10.17	10.13	10.13	10.11
Mar	10.17	10.20	10.16	10.16	10.14
May				10.16	10.14

Spots 10.55, up 1 point. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British), 2000; (American), 3000.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept	1.32⅛	1.36⅛	1.32¼	1.34⅝
Dec	1.42	1.44¼	1.41	1.43¼
May	1.46	1.49	1.45¾	1.48

Corn

Sept	98½	1.01⅝	.98⅜	1.00⅞
Dec	.95	.97⅛	.95	.96½
May	.99	1.00	.98⅜	.99¼

Oats

Sept	.48	.48¾	.47⅝	.48⅜
Dec	.52¼	.53⅛	.52	.53
May	.54⅜	.55¼	.54½	.55¼

Lard

Sept	12.00	12.02	12.00	12.02
Oct	12.17	12.20	12.17	12.20
Dec	12.25	12.30	12.25	12.27

CHAIN STORE SALES

INTERSTATE DEPT. STORES

	1929	1928	Inc. %
Div. sales	$1,867,436	$1,570,097	18.9
9 mon mos	13,358,375	10,416,654	28.2

NATIONAL TEA CO.

	1929	1928	Inc. %
Incr sales	$6,999,631	$6,446,928	8.6
7 months	52,014,310	48,7391,304	6.7

MELVILLE SHOE CORPORATION

	1929	1928	Inc. %
Incr sales	$1,886,823	$1,655,303	12.7
6 mon months	14,479,720	12,014,453	20.5

G R KINNEY COMPANY, INC.

	1929	1928	Inc. %
Mthly sales	$1,506,174	$1,368,083	10.09
7 mon months	11,067,250	10,001,855	10.65

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug 7	July 31	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.44¼	$1.58¼	$1.33⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	1.18⅝	1.23	1.19⅞
Oats, 2 yellow	.60	.63¼	.51
Barley	.7.65	8.15	6.80
Pork	29.25	29.25	30.00
Beef family	29.25	32.00	32.50
Pork	32.00	32.75	12.50
Lard	12.75	12.75	12.50
Cotton, mid up	18.95	18.90	19.65
Coffee, Rio	6.75	6.75	6.25
Coffee, Santos	20.25	22.25	20.25
Sugar	20.00	36.00	33.00
Cocoa, bean			
Steel, billet	36.00	36.00	36.00
Tin	.18	.18	.1475
Copper	.17125	.17375	.1960
Lead	.21	.20875	.1950
Rubber	.0550	.0550	.0545
Wheat	6.75	6.75	6.20
Hides	6.75	.05¼	
Print Cloth	.05⅜		

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 53½; de Beers 12⅝; Rand mines 3. Bar silver was 74½d an ounce. Money was 4½ per cent. Discount rates in short bills were 5 4-8@5⅛ per cent; three months, 5⅛@5⅛ per cent.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 7	Last Aug. 6
54⅞	24⅛	..	Abitibi	2900	52¾	50⅝	50⅝	51⅝
122	106	7	Ab & Str pf	100	108	108	108	..
108	108	..	Ab & Ry pf ct	100	108	108	108	..
250	209	6	Adams Ex	200	610	609¾	610	600
164⅞	27	..	Adams Express	200	33¼	33	33	33
119	46¾	..	Adv-Rumely	300	49	49	49	49½
..	..	..	Adv-Rumely pf	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
181¾	95⅛	2	Ahumada	1600	171	168½	169	168¾
43⅝	37⅝	2f	Air Reduc	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
4⅝	3¼	..	Airway Elec	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
11¾	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	500	20	19½	20	19½
10¼	4⅛	..	Albany PWP	500	50	50	50¾	51¼
25	12	..	Alleghany	51700	51⅞	50	50¾	114¾
54⅜	100⅝	5½	Alleghany pf w	200	115	114	114	115
118⅛	99⅛	5½	Allegh pf rec	400	114¾	114	114	84½
118⅛	100⅝	6	Allegh pf xw	500	84½	82	82	30½
85	42½	5½	Allied Chem	1400	208	202	202	308
246⅝	241	7	Allied Ch pf	100	122¾	122¾	122¾	..
125	120¼	7	Allied Ch pf	200	272	268	268	268¼
244½	166	2	Allis-Chal	200	27½	27	27	27
42⅝	22½	2	Amerada	200	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	..
23⅜	16⅛	..	Am Ag Ch	100	47½	47½	47½	..
73⅜	46⅜	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	161¾	161¾	161¾	63⅞
20½	14⅛	..	Am Beet S	10800	66¾	62¾	64⅛	59½
74⅞	40⅝	2	Am Bosch	200	58¾	58½	58¾	59⅛
104	45⅝	1.60f	Am Brake	1500	29¾	29	29¾	30¾
170	107½	2f	Am Br Bv pf	110	85	83¼	83¼	85
142	126½	7	Am Can	12600	164¾	161¾	162¾	164⅝
106½	92	6	Am Can pf	500	138¼	138¼	138¾	..
126	113⅞	7	Am Car & F	300	99½	99	99	99¼
106½	92	6	Am Car pf	1200	63	62½	63	45½
66	44⅜	2	Am Chicle	700	47¼	46	47	31⅜
55	43½	1.60f	Am Com Alc	200	31⅞	31	31	31
147	75¼	7	Am En Tl	400	91	89⅞	89⅞	91
93½	28¾	..	Am Europe	53100	145	137	137¼	145
168½	104	7	Am & FPw	500	100½	106	106½	106
102	88	7	Am & FP 7	500	97	96¼	96¼	96½
42	24½	1	Am & FP 2pf	2700	36	33¾	35	33
10	6	6½	Am awall	200	39⅞	38	39	38
42	28¾	2f	Am Hide	9500	49¾	48¾	48¾	49½
79⅝	52⅜	2f	Am Hide pf	300	47¾	45¾	45¾	45
87⅛	43½	..	Am Ice	16600	76½	73½	74½	75¼
75	45	..	Am La Fr pf	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	45
136	102⅝	3	Am La Fr pf	400	127	126	126	127
81⅜	60	6	Am Loco	28800	73¼	71½	73⅝	70⅞
137	113⅜	7	Am Metals	300	123	124	125	122
99¼	65	..	Am Met 6%	150	77	68	77	71¼
55	18½	..	Am Nat G pf	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
118⅜	81⅛	8	Am Piano pf	3200	149⅝	146½	146½	149½
80	20	2	Am Pw&Lt	200	73¼	73¼	73¼	73⅝
86	70	3	Am P&L pf A	100	82½	82½	82½	82¼
51⅜	37¼	2	Am P&L pf A1	100	82½	82½	82½	82¼
51⅜	40⅜	3	Am Radiat	5000	47⅜	46⅜	46⅜	47½
40⅝	32⅝	..	Am Repub	3100	128¾	123¼	123¼	124½
64½	32⅝	2f	Am Roll Mill	400	66	65¾	66	66
64¾	32⅜	4f	Am Saf Raz	100	32½	32½	32½	32¾
74⅞	61	3	Am Seating	200	34	33¾	34	33¾
41⅞	32½	..	Am Ship	200	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
..	..	..	Am Ship Big	4 1020	109⅞	106	108¼	107⅞
169⅞	81⅛	8	Am Smelt	23300	119⅜	116½	116½	118⅛
124¾	93½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	133¼	132⅛	132¾	132
138	130	7	Am St Fnd	3500	65¼	63⅛	63¾	63
79⅞	56	3	Am St F pf	20	111½	111½	111½	110½
114	110	2	Am Stores	400	65¾	65	65	65¼
85	65	2	Am Sugar	200	108	108	108	108¼
91¾	71½	7	Am Sugar pf	11900	282¾	278¼	278	287½
111	104⅜	7	Am T&T	12000	145¼	141	141	145¾
292	192¼	9	Am Wat W	3000	194¾	184⅛	187⅜	183⅜
148½	67¼	..	Am Wool	200	43¼	43¼	43½	43⅜
27⅞	15⅛	..	Am Wool pf	200	121¾	121¾	121¾	12
58¾	39½	..	Am Writ ct	500	39¼	39	39	40
16⅛	9	3	Am Writ pf	600	39¼	39	39	40
45	39¼	3	Am Zinc	200	26½	26⅛	26½	27
49⅛	22⅜	..	Anac Wire	2100	73¾	68	68	71⅝
86¾	62¾	3	Annapolis	208500	122½	120½	121⅝	122
140	99	7	Anchor Cap	3900	53⅞	51	52⅞	51
62¾	43	2.40	Anchor Cap pf	100	105	105	105	..
64½	102½	5.50	Andes Cop	16200	55¼	53¾	54	54½
68⅝	44⅜	3	Arch Dan	600	35½	34⅞	35	35
49½	29	2	Armour D uf	300	85¼	85	85	85¾
95	85	..	Armour D uf	1300	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	11⅜
18⅜	10½	..	Arm Ill B	1700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
10¾	7¼	7	Arm Ill pf	300	21	20¾	21	20½
30¾	17¼	..	Arnold Cons	1800	53	51½	52	52
58¾	4⅝	4	Asso Apparl	1000	48⅛	47	47	48¾
70⅜	43	2½	Asso Dry G	70	44	44	44	44
47¼	40½	2	Assn Oil	15200	271⅜	263	265¼	264½
27⅜	19⅝	10	Atchison	200	100⅜	199¾	203	100⅜
103⅞	99	10	Atchison pf	200	100⅜	199¾	198½	195
209½	169	..	Atl Coast L	1700	66	59¾	65	60⅝
67¾	32¼	4	Atl G&WI	300	56⅝	53⅝	55	64¼
61½	45¾	1f	Atl G&WI pf	10600	64⅜	63¼	63⅝	64¼
77⅞	53½	1f	Atl Refin	100	99	99	99	98¾
115	90	4	Atlas Pwd	20	100	100	100	..
106½	98½	6	Atlas Pwd pf	200	15⅜	15	15	412
177⅛	105	4	Atlas Tack	800	410	405	405	..
432	225	4	Auburn Auto	6400	8¼	7¾	8	8½
116	51¼	5¾	Austin N	800	40¾	40	40	39¾
42¼	32	..	Austin N pf	800	54	53	54	32⅜
65	51½	4.49	Aust Cred	500	32¼	32	32	..
35⅜	22¼	..	Auto Sales	200	42	42	42	..
44	36¾	3	Auto Sales pf	300	42	41⅞	41⅞	42
74⅞	41⅞	3	Auto Strop A					

—B—

271½	210	7	Baldwin	100	245	245	245	..
125	111½	7	Baldwin pf	20	120	119	120	119⅞
1388⅝	1157⅛	6	Balt & O	10600	135½	132⅝	132⅝	133½
136⅜	123⅛	..	B&O rets pf	500	132	132	132	..
110½	105	6½	Bamber pf	20	105½	104⅝	105½	104½
88¼	64½	3½	Bangor & A	100	83	83	82	83⅝
68⅜	47⅜	2	Barker Bros	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	27
97	83⅝	6½	Barker Br pf	50	92½	92½	92½	..
49½	33⅝	2	Barnsdall A	3300	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34⅜
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	100	28⅛	28⅜	28½	28
96	95	3	Beatrice	100	95	95	95	95½
101	73	3	Beechnut	300	87¼	85	86⅞	87¼
77¾	9	4.14	Belding H	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
84⅞	81	..	Belg NR ppg	100	82½	82½	82	83
101⅜	68⅜	2	Bendix	5000	94½	93	93½	93½
62⅝	43	2	Best & Co	1000	92½	91½	91½	95¾
96¼	75¾	4	Beth Steel	7300	125¾	122¾	122¾	124
164	82¼	4	Beth Steel pf	300	122	122	122	..
123⅜	116⅝	7	Bloom'dale	100	48	48	48	95
61⅞	42¼	..	Blum'thal pf	10	97	97	97	95
118	92½	7	Bohn Alum	300	122½	120	120	122¼
136⅜	110¼	3f	Both Fish	100	66¾	63¾	63¾	..
118⅝	6	..	Both F 1pf	100	44½	44½	44½	63¾
63⅜	45	..	Borden	3300	93¾	92¾	93½	93¼
100⅝	83⅛	3	Borg Warner	7600	102¾	117½	117⅛	120
142⅜	107	4	Boston & Me	100	128½	128½	128½	..
145	85	..	Bot MA 7d	100	9	9	9	..
..	..	..	Briggs	18500	37½	34½	35⅞	35¼
63⅛	30¼	..	Briggs & Str	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	38¾
43½	36	..	Brit Steel	300	3½	3¼	3½	..
6⅞	3¾	..	Brit Steel 2pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
13⅝	5¾	4	Brockway	1600	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
73⅞	40¼	3	Bkyn Man T	1500	60	59⅝	59⅝	60¾
81⅞	59¾	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	81	81	81	..
92⅜	79	6	Bkyn Un G	1100	2347⅞	2331⅛	234	236
241¾	170	5	Bruns Balke	600	30	29½	29⅝	30
55¼	35½	3	Bucyrus	2000	117	113	112	113¾
42¾	25¼	7	Bucyrus pf	100	27	27	27	27
117	111½	7	Bucy cv pf	1600	39½	38¼	39	39½
50	38⅝	2½	Buff Roch pf	40	100	100	100	..
103	98	6	Buff & Susq	100	81	81	81	78
85	54⅜	..	Buff&Sus pf	100	79⅜	78	78	78
64	62½	3f	*Burroughs	4900	46	45¼	45¾	46
89½	54⅜	2.80	Bush Term	200	46	45¼	45¾	47⅛
110½	102¼	7	Bush Tr deb	20	105⅞	105	105	105
118½	110	7	Bush Bldg pf	10	115	114	114	114¾
..	9¼	..	Butte Cop	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
13⅜	6¼	2	Butte & Sup	100	8½	8	8	8½
41	28	..	Butterick	500	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	30
1927⅝	1223⅛	..	Byers	2900	127¾	122¼	125½	129⅝
37⅜	31⅞	2	By-Prod C	500	32	31½	31½	32⅜

—C—

82⅞	72⅛	4	Calif Pack	500	77	76⅜	76⅜	77
4	1½	..	Califahan	100	1½	1½	1½	1¾
1361¼	123	10	Calu & Ariz	2100	136¾	131½	132	134¾
61⅞	36⅝	4	Calu & Hecla	4200	46¾	45	45	47
88⅜	83½	2	Campbell	2200	46¼	45	46¼	47
98⅜	78	5	Canada Dry	1800	229¼	226⅜	228¾	226¼
265⅞	218	10	Can Pac	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅝	..
481⅛	385	2.80	Cane Sugar	300	345	335	345	342½
388½	308	6	Case Thresh	7100	53⅝	52	52⅝	52⅝
56¼	40½	2	Cen Alloy	4500	100¼	98½	98½	100
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	2100	78¾	77	78	29⅜
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	2200	85⅞	82¾	83	83½
92	79	3	Ches Corp	1700	261½	255	257	251¼
275½	195	10	Chi & Alt pf	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
25¾	6½	..	Chi & Alton	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
19¾	4¼	..	Chi Gt West	400	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
23⅞	12¾	..	Chi Rt W pf	400	44⅝	43⅝	44⅜	44⅜
63⅜	38	..	Chi Ind Lpf	75	72¾	4	385⅝	39⅜
43	27⅜	..	Chi M&SP	5500	40¾	38⅝	39⅜	59½
63⅜	46⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	9300	61⅜	59¼	59⅜	59½
97¼	80¼	4	Chi & NW	6300	92	90	90	90⅜
142⅞	115	7	Chi RI	3200	136½	135½	135½	136
86⅝	48⅜	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	55¾	53¾	55¾	55¾
102⅞	98½	6	Chi Pneu	1400	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	46⅛
36	28⅛	3	Chi RI 6%	200	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½
50	36	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	31	30	30	31¾
74⅞	44⅞	2.40	Chick Cot O	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
135	66	3	Childs	200	69¾	68⅞	69¼	69¾
63⅝	49	3.60	Chrysler	100	59½	58¼	58½	59¼
27	19⅛	..	City Ice	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼
72⅜	42⅞	5	City Stores	300	59¾	58¾	59	50
119	103½	7	Cluett Pbdy	100	106	106	106	106½
149½	126⅝	7	Cluett P pf	100	145¼	145¼	145¼	146¾
50	46	3	Coca Cola A	700	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
72⅝	46	..	Collins & A	700	46½	45¾	46	68¼
85⅜	56	..	Colo F&I	15000	71⅛	68	68	69¾
90⅞	86	..	Col Gas 5 pf	18600	93⅞	91½	92¾	93½
317⅝	53½	2	Col Gas pf A	100	107	105¼	105¼	105⅞
109	103⅝	6	Col Gas rts	11900	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6½
68¾	41¾	4f	Col Carbon	900	195¼	193½	193	195¼
207	121¾	4f	Col Graph	16300	66¼	64¼	64¼	65
88⅜	55¼	1.14	Com Cred	3000	67¾	65⅜	65⅜	46⅜
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	1000	93½	93½	93½	95¾
105⅜	93½	6½	Com Cr I pf	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
28	25	4f	Com Cr pf B	1600	178½	176⅜	176½	176¾
195	131½	..	Com Inv Tr	900	50	50	50	50
50	50	..	Com Cr cv A	200	485	485	485	..
492⅜	225¼	3f	Comwith Pw	100	233	230	230	235
216	107¼	2f	Conde Nast	100	65	65	65	65
93	59½	..	Congoleum	12000	25¼	23¾	24½	23¾
35¾	19½	..	Conley T st	100	25	25	25	25
1½	2	3	Con Film pf	100	57⅞	56	56	21½
42	20¼	3	Con Gas	45800	161½	157⅜	157⅜	160¾
161¾	95¾	6	Con Ry C pf	300	2⅝	2⅝	2½	15
70⅝	51	..	Con Textile	1100	15¼	14½	14½	14½
6¼	2½	1.20	Container A	600	12	12	12	12
23½	12	.60	Container B	400	82¾	80⅞	81⅝	82⅜
1½	6	..	Cont Bak A	3200	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
90	47½	..	Cont Bak B	100	95¾	95¾	95¾	96
15¼	8¼	..	Cont Bak pf	500	58¾	57¾	57¾	57¼
100	88½	8	Cont Bank	4800	78¾	74	76	77¼
61½	57½	..	Cont Can	1200	93	91¼	92	92¾
82¾	60	2½	Cont Ins	2300	133¾	131¾	132¾	133¾
100⅛	79	2	Cont Motors	4500	29¾	29¼	29¼	29⅜
28⅝	13½	.80	Cont Oil	1300	88¾	87¼	87½	87½
51⅜	31⅜	..	Corn Prod	20	140	140	140	140
107⅜	82	7	Corn Prod pf	2900	57½	56½	57¼	57¼
144¾	139¾	7	Coty	100	90	90	90	92
82¼	51	2f	Crosley	500	75¾	74	74	76¾
125	83	13	Crown Cork	100	121¾	121¾	121¾	123¾
79	42½	2	Crown Zell	10900	109½	104½	108	..
23¾	18⅛	5	Crucible	3700	27⅛	26¼	27	27⅛
109¾	85	..	Cuba Cane	900	6	5⅞	6	6¾
5½	1⅞	..	Cuba Cane pf	400	15¼	15	15	15½
18⅞	5⅞	..	Cuba Co	100	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
24⅛	11½	..	Cub Am S	10	69	69	69	69½
17	11	..	Cub Am S pf					
95	60¾	..						

—D—

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	2100	48¼	47	47	49⅞
46⅞	33¼	2.91c	Debenham	100	34½	34½	34½	217
226	182	9	Del & Hud	900	217½	215½	216	148¼
160½	120¼	6f	Del Lac&W	1600	149¾	146	146	71⅞
77⅜	55⅞	8	Denv RG pf	100	71¾	70¾	71¾	71⅞
385	224	..	Det Edison	200	355	355	355	353
64⅞	43½	8	Devoe & R A	200	47⅛	47⅛	47½	47½
164	120	8	Diamond M	20	137½	134	134	139½
11⅛	8¾	..	Domes Mines	300	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
17⅛	2⅜	..	Du So Shore	100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	..
202	155⅜	4	Dupont	800	192⅞	190⅝	190⅝	193
119	112½	6	Dupont deb	100	112⅜	112¼	112¼	112½
11⅛	4

WOOL MARKET QUIETER BUT TONE IS FIRM

American Woolen Openings for 1930 Well Received by Trade

While the market has been somewhat less active during the last week, following a month of considerable activity, there is still a fair demand for wool of nearly all descriptions.

Prices have been very firmly maintained throughout the list, and there is a tendency for prices to harden on some descriptions, such as medium and low qualities.

There is general satisfaction expressed over the quotations which have been named by the American Woolen Company for its staple lightweight lines for the 1930 spring season. For the first time in many seasons the opinion is expressed that prices will allow moderate profits.

Since the opening last Monday by the leading factor at prices par to 11 cents a yard lower than at the opening of the heavyweight season six months earlier, other manufacturers have shown lines at prices which show about the same price decline for the season.

Recently announced cuts, however, do not equal the decline in the price of raw wool. Purchases thus far made since the opening have been of fair volume.

While the movement in the local market was chiefly of domestic wools last week, there was also a fairly good demand for foreign wools. Australian fine wools were moved at around 75 cents, clean basis, in bond, for choice combing 64-70s and at about 72 cents for the best 64s combing. There has been further interest shown in New Zealand 50-56s at around 90 cents, clean basis, in bond, and in 56-58s at around 98 cents, clean basis, in bond.

There has been some movement in Montevideos in this market, too, at around 37@38½ cents for twos, according to character and quality and for 4s and for 4½s Argentine wools at around 30 cents in bond.

In fine wools, the chief movement has been in territory fine and fine medium topmaking wools, the clean cost of which has been in the range of 85@90 cents, while for the strictly staple wools the clean costs is now rather above the 90-cent level.

Half-blood and medium fleeces are steady at unchanged rates with a moderate day to day demand. In woolen wools there is a fair demand, although it still is scattered, and prices show little change.

In the West the situation is much quieter.

The foreign markets are generally quiet.

Mohair is still on the quiet side, with business in limited volume.

DIVIDENDS

Hartman Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the class A and 30 cents on the class B, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 19.

Standard Oil Co. of Nebraska declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, both payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Aug. 24.

Sun Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 16 to stock of record Aug. 26.

Vacuum Oil Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Aug. 31.

General Gas & Electric Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 cumulative preferred, payable Sept. 16 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Marmon Motor Car Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 16.

Timken Roller Bearing Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Sept. 5 to stock of record Aug. 20.

Times Winterfront Co. declared a dividend of 2 per cent in stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, both payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 17.

Manhattan Shirt Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 17.

Congoleum, Nairn, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Brown Shoe Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 20.

American Power & Light Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 17.

A. G. Spalding & Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 28, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred and $2 on the second preferred also was declared, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 17.

Old Colony Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 6.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	10%	Inc'e
Commercial paper	6@6½	6
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	—
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	8½	8½
Four to six months	8¼	8¼
		Last
	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York	52⅝c	52⅝c
Bar silver in London	24¼d	25 1-16d
Bar gold in London	$18 11⅞d	$18 11⅞d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$83,000,000	$1,482,000,000
Year ago today	71,000,000	1,077,000,000
Balances	31,000,000	182,000,000
Year ago today	29,000,000	106,000,000
F. R. bank credit	30,829,551	168,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.84⅛	$4.84⅜		$4.8665
Cables	4.85¾	4.85⅞		4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅝	.0391¾		.193
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1391		.139
Italy—lira	.0523	.0523		.193
Germany—mark	.2383	.2383¼		.238
Austria—schillg	.1409½	.1410		.1407
Czech'slv—crown	.0296½	.0296¾		.2026
Denmark—krone	.2665	.2665		.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252		.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½		.193
Holland—orin	.4005½	.4006		.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746½	.1746½		.1749
Norway—krone	.2666	.2666		.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123		.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450		1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½		.193
Spain—peseta	.1462½	.1462		.193
Sweden—krona	.2681	.2681		.128
Switz'land—franc	.1924	.1924		.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅞	.0175⅞		.193
	Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4837½	.4837½		.5125
Shanghai—tael	.5894	.5812½		*
India—rupee	.3603	.3600		.4866
Japan—yen	.4685	.4690		.1985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000		.50
Str Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625		.678
	South America			
Argentina—peso	.4202	.4202		.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1187	.1187		.3245
Chile—peso	.1207	.1207		.1216
Colombia—peso	.9639	.9639		.9733
Peru—paund	3.98	3.98		4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9887	.9887		1.0342
Ven'ela—bolivar	.1905	.1905		.1939
	North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅛		1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990		1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3987½	.4000		.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:56 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr & Strauss 5½s '42	110	110
Albany Perf Paper 6s	91½	91½
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	116¼	109
Allegheny Val gen 4s '42	92	92
Alls Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	110¾	109
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98¾	97½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	122	122
Am Inter 5½s '49	111	110
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	97½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	94½	94½
Am Nat Gas 5½s '42	74	73
Am Smelting 5s '47	101½	101½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Am T & T col 5s '46	162¼	162½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	200½	197
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	99	99
Am T & T 5s '43	102⅝	102
Am T & T deb 5½s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	99	98½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	101	102¼
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	81	80¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96	96
Ann Arbor 4s '95	75½	75½
Armour & Co 5s '43	89¼	89¼
Armour & Co 5½s '42	88¾	88¾
Associated Oil 6s '38	102¼	102
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	85½	85½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	91
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	155	150
Atch T&SF 4½s & 4s div '62	96	96
Atch Top & S F 5s '56	98	98
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4½'52	94½	94½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	94¼	94¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '60	106½	106½
B&O 1st 4s '48	90¾	90¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	97¾	96¾
B&O 5s ct 5wn div	101¾	100¾
B&O 5s series D	100⅝	100⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	100¼	100¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102	101¾
B&O 6s '29	103½	103¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102¼	102
Beth Steel con 5½s '55	102	102⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	101	100½
Boston & Me Ry 5s '67	79	94¾
Bklyn-Man Tr 4½s '68	92¼	92
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	87¾	87¾
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	102¾	102¾
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	112	112
Buff R & P 4½s '57	87¼	87¼
Cal Pet 5½s '38	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	92⅝	92⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93¼	93¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93¼	93
Can North 4½s	88	88
Can Nor Pow 5½s '40	110¾	110¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	81½	82
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96¾	96
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	106½	106½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	96¼	96
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	103½	103¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90	90
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99½	99½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	106¾	106¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	75½	75½
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	92¼	92¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¼	99
Ches & O con 4½s '39	94	93¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¼	95¼
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	67	67
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	89	89
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63	63
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000 A	76⅞	75½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	89½	89¼
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	93¾	93¾
Chi & NW 5s ser '29	99¾	99¾
Chi & NW 7s '30	100¾	100¾
Chi Railway 5s '27	82½	82
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	93⅞	93¼
Chi RI&P 4½s	89	89
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	84½	84½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	97¼	97
Chi Un Sta 4½s C '63	112½	112½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	85¾	85¾
Chi & W Indian 5½s '62	103¾	103¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	94⅝	94⅜
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	84⅝	84⅝
Cleve C&StL rfg 5s D '63	101	101
Clelvc&StL 4½s E '77	93	92⅞
Clev CC&StL 4½s F '77	93	93
Clev Un Term 5s '73	102⅝	102⅝
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93	93
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	95½	95
Colonial 6s ct	94⅞	54⅜
Cols Tol 4s	92	92
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	98¼	98¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s	99⅞	89½
Com Inv Trust 6s	92	92
Com Credit 5½s	91	91
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	65	65
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	105
Cointainer Corp 5s ct '43	75	75
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99	99
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101	100½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	60	60
Cuba Cane Sug deb 5s '50	60	59¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	82	82
Cuba RR 6s	91	91
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	83	83
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	69	68
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102½	102
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101¾	101¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	90½	90½
Den & R G W 5s '55	93	92¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	88⅜	88⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102	102
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	106¾	106¾
Dodge Bros 6s '40	100¼	100¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	80	80
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101¾	101½
Duke-P Power 6s '66	102⅞	102⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97½	97
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	87½	87½
El Rock Mill 6s	102	102
Erie 1st con 4s '96	81½	81½
Erie cv 4s A '53	80⅝	80⅝
Erie 5s '67	92⅜	92⅜
Erie gen lien	75	75
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	96½	96⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	103¾	103
Fla East Coast 5s '74	67½	67½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	98	98
Gen Cable Corp 5s	97½	97½
Gannett 6s	90	89¾
Gen Elec 3½s '42	94⅝	94⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s	114½	114½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ct	101½	101
Ga & Ala Ry 5s	85½	85½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106⅝
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅝	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103½	103½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110¼	110¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	94	94
Great Northern 5s '73	102	101¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	107¼	107¼
Great Northern 7s '36	109¾	109¾
Great Northern 7s reg	107¾	107½
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	68¾	68¾
How Co 5½s	93	93
Hudson Coal 5s '62	75	75
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	99⅝	99⅝
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77½	77
Hu & Man rfg 5s '57	87⅜	87½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅞	100⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	101¾
Ill Cen 4s '52	87	87
Ind Limestone 6s '46	81	81
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	98¼	98¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90½	90½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95	94½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '65	64	64
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64¾	64
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54	54
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91¼	91½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	102½	102
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	84½	89
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Int Paper 6s '55	88½	88
Int Rys C Ah 5s '72	78	77½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	91⅜	91⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	173	171
Kan City Ft S&Mem 4s '36	92½	92½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	102¼	102¼
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	73⅝	73⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96¼	95⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87¼	87
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104¼	103⅞
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	85	85
Kentucky Ind 4½s sta	85	85
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	101½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100	100
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '24	98½	98½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	102
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	100	100
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	96¾	96½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	81	81½
Lehigh Val con 5s 2003	102¼	102
Lehigh Val Ter Ry 5s	102	101
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	106	105
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94¾	94¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Lou Nash & So Ry 4s	83½	83½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	57⅞	57
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	88	87½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	87½	87½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99½	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt ref 5s g'ld	92½	92½
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	87½	87½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99	99
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	81⅝	81⅝
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	83	82
Mo Pac G	96½	96½
Mo Pas gen 4s '75	71¾	71¾
Mo Pac 5½s '77	96½	96½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	117½	117½
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	88	88
Montana Power 5s A '43	101	101
Montana Power 5s D	97¼	97¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98¾	98¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	45¾	45¾
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	19¾	19¾
N E T & T 4½s B '61	96¾	96¾
New England R R 4s	52	52
N E T & T 5s '52	102¾	102¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	90	90
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88	88
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	79½	79½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	94⅞	94⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	102¾	102¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108¾	108¾
NY Chl & St L 4½s	93¾	93¾
N Y Chl & St L deb 4s '31	97½	97½
N Y Chl & St L 6s A '31	101	100⅝
N Y Chl & St L 4½s	93¾	93¾
NY Dock 5s	80¾	80¾
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	112½	112½
NY G EL,H&P pur m 4s '49	91¼	91¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	70	70
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	77½	77½
N Y NH&H cit 6s '40	105	104½
NY NH&H 6s w	132½	122½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	65	65
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	29½	29
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97½	97½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97½	97½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	97½	97½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82¾	82¾
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	74½	74½
Nor Am Sement 6½s '40	72	72
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99¾	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '62	101	100⅝
Nor Pac gen 2s 2047	64¼	64
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	85¾	85¾
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	92	92
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110½	110½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99⅝	99⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	76½	76½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	104	104
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99¼	99¼
Ore Short Line gt 5s '46	102	102
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	86	86
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¼	102½
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	71	71
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	100½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99½	99½
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '30	104½	104
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	89½	89½
Paramount Brwy 5½s '51	99½	99¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¼	99¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	62	62
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	96¼	95½
Penn R R 4½s '63	96	96
Penn R R 5s '64	101⅝	101⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108	108
Penn R R col 5s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Penn R R col 4½s '63	96	95⅜
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101⅜	101¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	102¼	102
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89	89
Phil Co 5s '67	97	96⅜
Phil & Read C & I 5s '33	112	112
Philippine Ry 4s '37	29	29½
Phil & Read 6s '48	113¾	110
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	109¾	109¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	97⅝	97⅝
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	102	102
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	100	100
Portland Ry 5s '30	95¾	95¾
Postal Tel & C 5s '53	92	92
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	91	91
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	253	253
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	77	77
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	97¾
Purity Baking 5s '48	90½	90½
Read rfg 4½s '97	95¾	95¾
Remington Rand 5½s ww	97½	96¾
Rep Brass 6s	101¾	102¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	87¾	87¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	78	78¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	91⅞	91¾
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	94	94
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	93	93
St L & SF A 4s '50	84½	84½
St L & S F 4½s '78	86	85¾
St L & S F gen 5s '31	99¼	99¼
St L&S F 5s B '50	100	99¾
St L S W 1st 5s '52	93½	93½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	90	90
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103	103
Schulco s f 6½s '46	61	61
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	65⅛	65⅛
Seabd A L con 6s '45	71	70
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60¼	60¼
Seabd AL adj 5s ct	49½	49
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96	96
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93½	92¼
Shell Union 5s '47	96½	95½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	67	67
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97⅜	97⅜
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96	96
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅞	101¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94¼	94¼
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	98¾	98¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5½s '42	93½	92⅞
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	90⅞	90⅞
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¾	101¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	102
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	105	105
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	88½	88½
So Pac 4½s '68	93	92⅝
So Pac Oregon 4½s ww	98⅝	98
So Ry gen 4s '56	87	86½
So Ry gen 6s '56	112½	112
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101	5 101⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	94¾	94¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	95	95
Tenn Copper 6s '25	103½	103½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105	105
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	87	87
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5s C rct	91	90⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54½	54½
Third Ave 5s	91¼	91¼
Thumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	99½	99½
Union Pac 1st 4s '27	92⅜	91½
Union Pacific 4s '68	86	85⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	87	87
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	91½	91½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99½	98¾
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109¾	109¾
Universal Pipe 6s '36	80½	80½
Util P & Lt 5½s	92	92
Va Ry 5s '62	101	101
Wabash 4s Des M div '39	76⅝	76⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100½	100½
Wabash 5s B '76	95¼	95¼
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100½	100½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	66¾	66¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100½
Westchester Lt 5s	102	102
Western Maryland 4s '52	77	76¾
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	85¾	85¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	87	87
Western Un 5s '51	100¼	100¼
Western Un 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	4	4
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	45½	45½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Youngstown S&T 5s '78	101¼	101¼
Wilson & Co 6s '41	100	99¾
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	78	78

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug 7	Aug 6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

3½s '47	97.1	97.2	97.1	97.2	97.
1st 4½s	98.23	98.23	98.23	98.23	98.21
4th 4½s	98.28	98.28	98.24	98.28	98.24
US 3-s '43	96.30	96.30	96.30	96.30	...

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 7s A '45	89½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅝	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¾	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100¼	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¾	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅝	99⅝
Australia 4½s '57	86¾	86⅝
Australia 5s '55	95	94¾
Australia 5½s '55	101¾	101¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¾	91¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	93⅛	93⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101	100⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108	108
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅝	105⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½	109½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	100½	100½
Berlin Elec '59	89¾	89¾
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	93¾	93¾
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	89½	89½
Berlin 6s	86	86
Bogota (City) 8s '45	101	100¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	86	86
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99¾	99¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100½	100½
Brazil 6½s '57	90¾	90¾
Brazil 6½s '26	91	91
Brazil 6½s '27	91½	91½
Brazil 7s	99	99
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106	106
Bremen 7s '35	100½	100
Brisbane 5s '57	89¾	89¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76½	76½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	99	99
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	90⅝	90⅝
Buenos Aires 6s '61	91	91
Bulgaria 7½s	87¼	87¼
Caldas (Dep) 7½s '46	93½	93½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	96⅞	96⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '21	100⅜	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅛	102¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	97¾	97¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91¾	91
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95⅝	95⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98½	98½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91⅝	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	94	93¾
Chile (Rep) Sept '61	91⅛	91¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	84	83½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '60	82¼	81
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	86	86
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	99⅞	99⅞
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	98⅝	98⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102	101¾
Denmark 4½s '62	86¾	86¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109	109
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	92⅝	92⅝
Dut 7s '46 ex-war	92½	92½
Finland 5½s '58	86	86
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102⅞	102⅞
French Nat SS 7s '49	102½	102¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	116	109¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113¾	113¾
Germ 7s '49	105⅞	105⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85½	85½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96⅝	96⅝
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	130	130
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	95½	95½
Greek 6s '68	82	82
Haiti (R

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

In Defense of Gladstone

After Thirty Years, by the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Gladstone. New York: Macmillan. $7.50.

UNDER date of Jan. 2, 1896, Gladstone, then retired from public life, set down in his diary his "strong desire" that his family should "be most careful to keep in the background all information respecting the personal relations of the Queen and myself during these later years down to 1894. . . . Relations rather sad in themselves, though absolutely unattended with the smallest ruffle on their surface. It was the kind and generous farewell from Ponsonby which had to fill for me the place of a farewell from my Sovereign." Sir Henry Ponsonby was the Queen's private secretary.

But of recent years books have been published—G. E. Buckle's "Life of Disraeli," the Queen's letters, edited by Mr. Buckle, and the widely read "Disraeli" of M. Maurois—and ideas circulated, that justly remove that prohibition. Those "relations rather sad in themselves" have been brought to public notice and discussion. Thus, as well as through other causes, becomes current a misrepresentation of Gladstone that also falsifies history. "The thesis of Mr. Buckle and many other writers," says Viscount Gladstone, in his book "After Thirty Years," "is that as a statesman Lord Beaconsfield stands higher than Mr. Gladstone. Such a thesis can only be made good by a comparative study of work accomplished, human progress hastened, of permanent influence for good in national affairs and in international relations." And, elsewhere, "the story and fame of one is inseparable from the story and fame of the other. The fascination is in the contrast of character, ideas, qualities and—results."

Three Aspects

There are three aspects of this very interesting and valuable book—its intimate description of Gladstone in his private life; its analysis of his part in the more important political matters of his time, and its presentation of the attitude of the Queen as experienced by Gladstone himself. As Viscount Gladstone says, the life of his father written by Lord Morley is a comprehensive exposition of his public life in which was little room for a "true and complete view of his personality." To supply this lack (which has given opportunity for much imaginative untruth) no person could be better qualified than the present author. He lived continuously from childhood to 1898 in his fathers house, and was for 15 years a member with him in the House of Commons. He had access to his father's diary of some 25,000 entries, which had been read in its entirety only by himself and Lord Morley. (It appears, however, that one ingenious author, who had seen only 450 excerpts from the 25,000 entries, managed from half of one of them a whole book to develop the bizarre idea that Gladstone had no spiritual guidance!) Viscount Gladstone wrote also with the co-operation of the two surviving members of the family. If the book had no other value, it would be worth while for the charming chapters describing the home life of Gladstone and the writer's childhood under that roof. In these chapters it is a book of beautiful memories.

In Part II Viscount Gladstone takes up political history from the 1870s, when the Eastern Question was precipitated by the Bulgarian massacres of 1876; through the Egyptian muddle, whose point of objective drama came in the failure to rescue Gordon at Khartoom, the Boer War, and the affairs of Ireland. Here, says the author, "I give my views of Mr. Gladstone's position and action from my own personal knowledge, records, and experience." It is a contribution, naturally, of most engaging interest to readers already well versed in the history of the period; of less interest to the "average intelligent reader," sometimes referred to in reviews, not so well versed.

Sincerity Shown

"Recent critics," writes the Viscount, "are fond of alleging by assertion and innuendo that Mr. Gladstone's political career was a sequence of errors. All leading statesmen make mistakes, sometimes many in a short time. Mr. Gladstone himself admits that he was no exception to the rule. But successful performance must be weighed against mistakes. . . . Even when mistakes are admitted they may be found to be due to the overpowering comp'exity of events rather than to blameworthy failure in judgment or effort." Here, as elsewhere, the book impresses its present reader with a sense of the writer's thoroughgoing sincerity.

But many who are not much concerned with political history will be interested in the light thrown by this book on the relations between Victoria and Gladstone. Viscount Gladstone shows plainly the change that came about in 1880, before which time the Queen had been personally friendly, after which time she was not. One regrets that more people will have read "Disraeli" than will probably read "After Thirty Years." For one thing, the latter is comparatively a pretty expensive book. Forces came together, human and political, to establish those "relations rather sad in themselves" that grieved Gladstone and, one may suspect, embarrassed a worthy Queen who had not imagined, until the advent of Disraeli, the possibility of having such an entertaining Minister.

Illustration by W. T. Murch for Stuart Chase's "Men and Machines."

The Uses of the Machine

Men and Machines, by Stuart Chase. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

ONCE there was almost literal warning in the words: "Come away from that wheelbarrow, my boy; what do you know about machinery?" Today the steam shovel, the walking derrick, the almost human robot who takes orders from the human voice and the automatic salesman who greets your purchase with a mechanical "Thank you" have begun to erect a new civilization to which the wheelbarrow and the wheelbarrow man are legends of a forgotten epoch.

Undoubtedly Mr. Chase could take a wheelbarrow apart and put it back together. Perhaps he could take a modern dynamo to pieces and reconstruct it; but he does neither. He has undertaken a far more difficult task. He has literally taken the Machine Age apart, and, being something of a philosopher as well as a mechanician, he puts a great deal of it back together again.

The modern machine in all its far-reaching social and economic effects has stirred many to violent opinion. Its partisans have seen the machine as bringing in the millennium, an unmitigated boon to labor and to capital alike. Its critics have been uncompromisingly gloomy, foreseeing Western civilization a crushed mass of unintelligent robots. "Men and Machines" needed to be written, and Mr. Chase has turned out an excellent job. His writing is crisp and original; his attitude shows a finely balanced perspective; his facts shed new light upon the vast influence which the modern machine is today exerting upon society.

Authentic research has been so conspicuously missing on this subject of the so-called Machine Age that all manner of dire comments have necessarily gone unchallenged. Mr. Chase reports, for example, that only about 5,000,000 persons in the United States—less than 5 per cent of the total population and about 13 per cent of those gainfully employed—are engaged in work which is depressingly bound to the rhythm of the machine. "Greece in her great days," Mr. Chase remarks, "had 5,000,000 free men standing on the backs of 12,000,000 slaves. I dare you to conclude that a population 70 per cent slave is a more wholesome combination than one possibly 5 per cent slave to the machine."

As to the claim that the machine is destroying the talents of the artisan, Mr. Chase points out that it has developed a vast variety of specialized skills of its own. In brief, Mr. Chase finds that the machine has brought to its era superior conditions of hygiene, an economic freedom not heretofore attained, and a larger measure of leisure. It has minimized class-distinctions; it has fostered international co-operation; it has stimulated natural science.

In the negative, Mr. Chase points to the menace of mechanized warfare; he calls attention to the frequent unemployment resulting from the introduction of machinery—an unemployment which, however transitional, is nevertheless a hardship while it prevails. He warns of the monotony and wearisome repetition in mechanical work. And he fears that "specialization has enormously promoted the importance of money and made it the sine qua non of modern life." Philosophically, Mr. Chase concludes:

"Machine civilization as a total culture is less standardized than any given former culture. The life of any modern individual is theoretically open to more variety, but practically may be less varied, than that of an individual in other cultures. The machine is probably the greatest destroyer of standards which the world has ever seen. The temporary standards which have sprung up to fill the gap are all too often ugly and unpleasant. But there is no certainty that they will last. Indeed, the only certainty is constant change, so long as technology maintains its present pace."

Others may differ, but a careful reading and analysis of Mr. Chase's book leaves this reviewer with the conclusion that, viewed in the light of industrial and social history, the machine has thus far paid its way, that its gains have done much to beat down human limitation, and that its dangers constitute a welcome challenge to a progressive civilization. At least three serious tasks must be undertaken: a more general distribution of prosperity; the overcoming of technological unemployment and constructive use of leisure hours. As we are working on these things, let us remember that the mere possession of material goods need not involve a materialistic philosophy. It should be an added warning against it.

J. R. D.

Signposts for a Naturalist

Walk, Look and Listen, by Raymond T. Fuller. New York: John Day. $2.50.

WE ARE told that the cult of the nature lover is becoming extinct. Certainly one rarely sees now such bands of enthusiastic ladies as used to hunt the fields and woods 20 years ago. The disciples of John Burroughs have become grandmothers and serve indoors on conservation committees, while their daughters and granddaughters go where the automobile carries them. Speed and nature study are not compatible. Still there is an occasional man who makes a business of observng the ways of the wild and writing about them. And there are children.

Raymond Fuller would catch the rising generation while it is very young and would utilize its natural curiosity and collecting instinct while still rampant. In "Walk, Look and Listen" he has outlned several nature study projects which, though primarily intended for schoolroom use, may be tried at home or in neghborhood groups. How to attract birds, how to make a weather chart, the care of pets, suggestions for several kinds of collections, such as aquatic animals, seeds, cocoons—all these and many others are described in a brief but practicable way, with a list of references to more detailed works on each subject.

This is the matter-of-fact and second part of Mr. Fuller's book. The first part treats in some charming essays about birds and animals of nature study in its more æsthetic relation. Here the writer is not entirely concerned with mere facts about the wild life that he describes, but, partly at least, with its effect upon himself.

The best essay in the collection is illustrative of this æsthetic attitude. In "The Seven Sounds" the writer tells of the thrill, the mystery and magic that lie in the note of seven birds: The "chunk-a-la-plunk" of the bittern; the drumming of the grouse; the ventriloquous whistle of the upland plover; the "glee" of the loon; the ecstatic spiral of melody that the woodcock weaves at night; the "polyglot patois" of the yellow-breasted chat, and the eerie winnowing of Wilson's snipe, not a song but a sound produced by vibrations of the wing feathers.

"They are seven. Yet seventy times seven moons may wax and wane ere one pair of ears shall hear them all, and hearing, grow weary of the conquest."

This essay is a good example of the fitting of mood, tempo and diction to the subject. Not all the essays are as significant. The writer evidently gathered together enough to fill a volume and included some that, although suitable conveyances for information, have not much lift in them. The result is uneven, with some essays that are so strictly practical as his directions for conducting an overnight hike, and others that are admirable bits of composition told in words that rise to the requirements of the sensitive perceptions that they seek to convey.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Periodically Speaking

FROM the magazine World's Work we learn another reason for not living in Russia. . . . This is in addition to those made known by Emma Goldman, H. G. Wells and the New York Times. . . . It appears that under the Soviets 36,680 books were published in a year. . . . This is 3½ times as many as were published in the United States during the same year. . . . Which we had thought was quite enough. . . . In the same period Germany published 31,062 books, Japan 19,967, Great Britain 13,810 and France 11,922. . . . Thus the United States ranks a bad sixth, concludes the writer in World's Work. . . . But he is scoring according to the field sports method, whereas it is possible he should apply the system employed on the golf links. . . . For can we judge the literary output of a nation by the number of volumes issued? . . . Is it not more likely that the fewer the books the better will be the writers? . . . Looking at the matter in this way, it is clear that the American eagle is entitled to another scream. . . . The United States thus stands first, France second and Britain third. . . . But the writer in World's Work makes another point which is not so easy to refute. . . . Only 100,000,000 volumes, other than textbooks, are read in a year by the American population of 120,000,000. . . . That is to say, the hypothetical average American does not buy as much as one book a year, whereas he spends $10 in 12 months for candy. . . . A nation with an annual income of $89,000,000,000 spends something like one-third of 1 per cent of it on books. . . . Various reasons are advanced. . . . It is said that the average American reads fewer books than the average European because he reads more newspapers and magazines; that he would read more books if he had more time; that books are too expensive—although a good biography of a great American costs almost one-third as much as a ticket to a musical revue—and that there are not enough bookstores in the United States to market a larger production (there are not 6000 of them). . . . Presently, if the book clubs continue, there will be fewer bookstores still, if the apprehensions of the booksellers are well founded. . . . But in search of the real reason for the poor estate of the American book market, let us turn to another periodical. . . . Plain Talk announces a campaign, "in the interest of American culture," to stop the habit of book borrowing, which "works harm to authors, publishers and friends." . . . Consider what you do when you borrow books: "You cut an author's royalties in half; you impose on your friends; you keep the prices of books up so that the man who lends books actually pays more money to lend them." . . . But why, the borrower no doubt will say, should I buy books if I can borrow them? . . . It's like the free ticket habit. . . . Give a man one free ticket, and he'll never pay his way again. . . . There may be something in the notion that the magazines interfere with book sales. . . . Frequently you can get your book through the magazines before it is published between covers. . . . The Atlantic is now publishing its $5000 prize biography, "Grandmother Brown," which Little Brown will not issue until October. . . . The Forum has begun publication of Maurois's "Don Juan, or The Youth of Byron," which is not yet even in the publishers' lists, but which Appleton presumably will put on the stalls sometime. . . . Harper's $10,000 prize for a novel by an American has been awarded to Julian Green for "The Dark Journey," which already has appeared in a French review under the title of "Leviathan." . . . It was the choice of the Selection Sequana, which is French for Book-of-the-Month Club. . . . It will be published Aug. 23. . . . One thing puzzles us: What advantage do some authors think there is in writing bad English? . . . Or don't they know the difference? . . . Mr. Green is supposed to write equally well in French and in English. . . . He is an American who has lived mostly in France. . . . We are aware that rules are made to be broken by great artists. . . . We do not admit that to break rules is the test of a great artist. . . . We recognize the right of a Shakespeare, a Sterne or a Dostoievsky to make his own rules. . . . Not that every affront to artistic form is justified, even by genius. . . . But the balance is always in favor of the genius. . . . Before we deny Mr. Green the right to use the "and which" construction and other atrocities, perhaps we should decide whether he is a genius. . . . But we have been saved that trouble. . . . Grant Overton says, "This book is as timeless as 'Madame Bovary.'" . . . Arnold Bennett says, "Mr. Green is assuredly of the lineage of great novelists." . . . Other authorities speak of Emily Brontë, Balzac, Conrad. . . . It may be so. . . . We have read the "The Dark Journey" and Mr. Green's two previous books. . . . He seems to us to be trying to carry simultaneously the torches of Flaubert and of Dostoievsky. . . . But while "The Dark Journey" contains nearly all the repulsive features of "Madame Bovary" and of "The Brothers Karamazoff," it has neither the universal humanity of the one nor the breathless vitality of the other. . . . Our recommendation is, read "Wuthering Heights" or "Père Goriot." . . . Henry de Jouvenel's "The Stormy Life of Mirabeau" is published simultaneously by the Book League Monthly and by Houghton Mifflin. . . . It is surprising to see a foreword by Gamaliel Bradford, telling the reader in effect that de Jouvenel is of the Maurois school, but not so good as his prototype. . . . Mr. Bradford is right. . . . Nevertheless, de Jouvenel's story is lively, and, so far as we can prove to the contrary, historically accurate. . . . Here is promised a reduction in the number of copies of periodicals issued. . . . The Century, refusing to compete in the "hourly rush of books and magazines," leaves the monthly field with the August number to return in October as The Century: A Popular Quarterly. . . . "The world is too much with us," says Hewitt H. Howland, the editor. . . . One more sign of progress—Calvin Coolidge, in Northampton, continues to set an example of economy. . . . According to a news dispatch, he is replying to his correspondents on the backs of their letters. . . .

Buccaneer and Explorer

William Dampier, by Clennell Wilkinson. London: The Bodley Head. 12s. 6d.

A WHOLE school of modern biography has sprung out of the discovery that many good men were not so virtuous as their earlier biographers made them out to be; but, in compensation, many a man of doubtful character has been re-endowed with virtue. It is pleasant to find William Dampier in this category at last, for he had received perfunctory if not shabby treatment. Though his court-martial after the unfortunate failure of the "Roebuck" expedition to Australia has been passed over lightly—and the authorities in England thought so little of the affair that he was actually quickly reinstated in his command—his biographers have never been able to forget he was for many years among the logwood cutters of Campeachy Bay and that he became a buccaneer. All that Mr. Wilkinson asks, in this lively, shrewd and realistic biography, is that the available facts about a man who was, after all, a great explorer if not a great leader, should be stated; and that if he is to be judged at all it must be by the standards of his own time.

There is no doubt that Dampier had enemies, but Pepys, who was a good judge of men, thought him good enough to ask to dinner and invited Evelyn to meet him. Evelyn, who had no doubt heard the common report, has recorded his surprise at Dampier's modesty, and there seems no question that, though the rough-and-tumble fortunes of the Indies made Dampier drift into buccaneering for a time, his heart was far from being in the business. It is true that there was some scandal about the Roebuck voyage, and history cannot excuse even if it explains the fact that he failed to realize that he was on the brink of great discoveries in Australia. Dampier's record does not look well beside the efficiency of other explorers. But his discoveries on that western coast and in New Guinea were highly important. There are English names to those straits and havens which are owed to him. And a man who had sailed twice round the world in days when most maps were completely false, and who had crossed Darien on foot, is not a negligible figure in the history of discovery.

Dampier's was an enigmatic character. Mr. Wilkinson has some interesting speculations on that painting of him that hangs in the British National Portrait Gallery over the startling inscription, "Captain William Dampier: Pirate and Hydrographer." The "Pirate" is, of course, a libel. One sees a thin, slightly built man, dark but swarthy, with obstinate, jutting underlip, and a pathetic, dreamy look in the eyes. It is this quality of the dreamer, the man who was always thinking of his next voyage, the quality of enormous curiosity, which make the greatness of Dampier. He left Captain Davis in Darien—and he was to be very useful to royal commissions because of his Mexican information—"not from any dislike of my old captain, but to get some knowledge of the northern part of this continent of Mexico." He writes in the celebrated Journal that most of his crucial decisions were made "knowing the further we went the more knowledge and experience I should get, which was the main thing I regarded."

The Journal itself, which he had sealed in a piece of hollow bamboo for protection as he swam the rivers of Darien, smuggling it out of Bencoolen Fort, where all his other papers were left behind, drying it by a beach fire at Nicobar, is an astonishing monument to a lifetime of conscientious observation. It is on the "Journal of his Voyage Round the World," and its supplements, and the "Discourse on Trade Winds" that his fame rests. He was perhaps a greater travel writer than traveler. Defoe owed him a debt which he does not appear to have acknowledged, for Dampier was an officer in the expedition that put Alexander Selkirk ashore on the desert island and, by a curious coincidence, was on the later expedition which rescued him, and so provided Defoe with the theme and information for "Robinson Crusoe."

Mr. Wilkinson's book is valuable because at last the facts about Dampier are available under one cover. He has outlined the relevant sea history of the period, and the whole is lightly written in the spirit of friendly discussion rather than of praise or blame.

V. S. P.

Queen's Pudding

Silver Ribbons, by Christine Whiting Parmenter. New York: Henkle. $2.

GRANDMA DAVIS, sitting by the window of her venerable house and making pungent comment on what passes along Wickfield's Main Street, gives "Silver Ribbons" the dash of tartness that it needs. Those who never have known a Grandma Davis may not believe in her, but she does exist—several of her here and there in elm-shadowed houses of New England towns, and likely enough in monumental apartment houses on city avenues. Grandma's charm lies in her insatiable interest in what is going on around her. That she has a racy, State-of-Maine vocabulary is a gloss on the charm.

Ever since her marriage Grandma Davis has lived in the house that her husband's grandfather built. With her lives a granddaughter Charmian, who, if Grandma can be said to give place to anyone, occupies the rôle of heroine. The commonplace but difficult problem facing these two is how to keep the house they both so love on practically nothing a year. Mrs. Parmenter makes it clear to anyone who cares at all about old houses that this one is worth keeping at almost any sacrifice. It has spacious rooms, windows with innumerable tiny panes, and a beautifully proportioned front entrance with a once gilded pineapple over the door.

The Davis problem is never made too harrowing. It simply means keeping a little notion store in the front parlor, taking a boarder—a promising, young, unmarried doctor—and on Charmian's part, teaching school and wearing the same winter coat indefinitely. Not even that deflects her from her purpose.

A nice young man furnishes a solution of the problem. Not the doctor. To say more about that would spoil a pleasant little surprise the author has for her readers.

"Silver Ribbons" is a book that would feel perfectly at home on the same shelf with the stories of Laura E. Richards and Mrs. Deland's "Old Chester Tales." It is aware of automobiles and short skirts, but essentially it is the same kind of book, so gently flowing, so unaffected, so believable, so decorous. It is a restful book, but never a sleepy book, one based on affectionate and intimate knowledge of Wickfield and its citizens, and performed with unostentatious skill.

Bread pudding, though a homely dish, is, when prepared by an artist and properly dashed with lemon, quite deserving of its more impressive name, Queen's Pudding.

Free Trade Today, by H. L. Nathan (London: Victor Gollancz. 6s. net), sets forth the case against protection. Maj. Harry Louis Nathan, honorary secretary of the London Liberal Candidates' Association, and an authority on economic questions, has just been returned to the British Parliament by North East Bethnal Green. Protection was one of the counts upon which Liberals and Labor alike attacked the Conservatives. Major Nathan gives a clear exposition of the arguments applicable to the circumstances of an island community like Britain. His figures are up to date, and his reasoning clear.

Soil of the Renaissance

The Gothick North: The Visit of the Gypsies, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Duckworth. 9s. 6d. net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $5.

IN "Southern Baroque Art," on the Pegasus of fantasy, Mr. Sitwell soared and dived in the glittering airs of European painting, architecture and music, following the gorgeous traces of the Italian artists and craftsmen who during the Renaissance showed the rest of Europe what they could do. He even pursued them to Mexico.

Now he has begun to look deeper into the past, discovering the earlier growths which preceded that efflorescence and influenced it. The artistic evidences of the medieval civilization are indeed very rich still throughout Europe, and Mr. Sitwell has found it convenient to restrict his unconventional study mainly to tapestry and miniatures; the "great monuments in stone are only called upon for evidence where what they have to say is not too familiar," for his design also is to find the less frequented though still truly Gothick ways. His very spelling of the word Gothick, a return to the eighteenth century, is, he tells us, a device to avoid misleading familiar associations. His completed book (of which this is only the first of three volumes) is to be "a study, if not a defence, of the fair-haired races that have imposed themselves for a thousand years upon all the countries of northern Europe, and, in fact, upon everything that is not Slav or Italian." Inevitably it is also a study of the arts produced by the medieval church, for the foundation of later civilizations was that of which the four corners were king, baron, priest and monk.

A reader familiar with Mr. Sitwell's far-ranging imagination will not be unduly surprised to be carried at intervals to such strange places as Timbuktu, the capital of the Songhoi, a powerful negroid tribe which produced an independent art, or to Byzantium and the age of the Emperor Heraclius; to the Samurai of Japan, to Persian kings and Spanish plains.

Moreover, his self-restriction to what we may call the minor art forms of tapestry and miniatures in northern Europe of the Gothic age, extensive and profuse though even this field is, gives way frequently enough to the innate discursiveness of his intelligence, not always, I think, to the artistic advantage of the essay as a whole. Perhaps when we have the succeeding two volumes before us, these numerous divagations will assume a less disconcerting air of being the main part of the book.

In "Southern Baroque Art" Mr. Sitwell fed our imaginations with images as poetic as they were relevant to his half-critical, half fantastic theme; but here, most of the tenuously associated discursions are somewhat tame collections of more or less curious particulars. The critical, logical thread is unduly drawn out, without the compensation of Mr. Sitwell's visionary re-creation, which here finds its delightful exercise only in those intervals when he comes close to his subject. And his subject may be a quaint tapestry picture of "Susannah and the Elders," or magnificent mosaic-like scenes of medieval hunting, from the Chatsworth Tapestry. Then, the strange, leisurely magic which we have come to recognize as belonging to Mr. Sitwell's prose, playing with metaphors and silences, leads us into that Never-Never World which for a child or a poet may be inclosed by the two-dimensional boundaries of a picture. Mr. Sitwell is a poet who possesses not only the key to the direct vision of a child but also a wide, one might say, a vast, field of learning that is eccentric to all academic centers of interest.

This volume ends with the first contact of the gypsies with the age which made the Crusades, and the gypsies meant, for Mr. Sitwell, the growth of a new but disintegrating sensitiveness at the core of the Gothick civilization, the sensitiveness to music. Knowing what power music has over his pen, I look forward to the next volume of this trilogy, entitled, "These Sad Ruins," with an excitement that few books can stir before their coming.

R. L. MEGROZ.

An Introduction to the Procedure of the House of Commons, by G. F. M. Campion (London: Philip Allan. 12s. 6d. net), tells in simple language exactly what the British House of Commons does and how it does it. Being written by an official of that institution for the guidance of M. P.'s, it can be relied upon as accurate. It is thus likely to be of use not only to British M. P.'s and those who attend sittings at Westminster, but also to other legislative assemblies which mold their procedure upon that of the Parliament of Britain. Many customs have grown up which a new member does well to acquaint himself with. For example, in addressing the assembly no allusion is allowed to any debate during the same session upon any question or bill other than that immediately under discussion; no reflection upon any determination of the House may be made unless preliminary to a motion for rescinding it; no reference may be included to matters pending a judicial decision. Sufficient history is also included to show how the existing system has grown up. The volume may be commended as handy, reliable and up-to-date.

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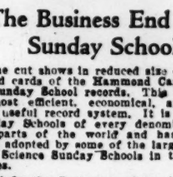

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Manchester Plans Parks and Gardens

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—While parks should offer up-to-date sports grounds, they should also be educative and should cater to the æsthetic tastes of the public, in the opinion of W. W. Pettigrew, superintendent of Manchester's parks, in an address given to the conference of the Association of Parks and Botanic Gardens Superintendents, held here.

Mr. Pettigrew suggested that the British Broadcasting Corporation should radiocast regularly concerning the parks of the country, emphasizing the features visitors should study when visiting these places.

In presenting a paper on "The Preservation of Town Amenities," J. T. Jeffrey, superintendent of parks and gardens at Edinburgh, Scotland, contrasted cities which had been well planned with the industrial towns which grew up with the cotton and steel booms of the last century. He wished this country could adopt the "no fence" policy of Canada and other countries. Window gardening projects should be encouraged, he thought, where outdoor gardens were not possible.

Will Melland, deputy chairman of the Manchester Parks Committee, advocated that local education authorities should be urged to adopt the system of organized games in the elementary and secondary schools during school hours. The scheme of sand gardens for little children, so common in the United States, might be taken up by playing fields groups, so as to convince authorities of its extraordinary usefulness. He also favored town planning groups having a standard calling for the utilization of 10 per cent of available area being set aside for playing purposes in the various housing schemes now being developed.

CITY ICE & FUEL ACQUISITIONS

NEW YORK—City Ice & Fuel Company has acquired Bison Ice & Coal Company and Gould Ice Comapny, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y. With the acquisition of these plants, it operates eight plants in Buffalo.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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Everything in Ladies' & Children's Wear
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England

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(Continued)

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(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: SARAH MARGARET FULLER.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American author. She was one of the eight children of Timothy Fuller, a man of brilliant mental caliber. Finding a ready response in his little daughter, he began to teach her Latin at the tender age of 6; and so did he force her development that at 15 she was actually a prodigy through her mastery of the languages and her familiarity with literature. Everything tended to make of her an intellectual—her own gifts and inclinations, her education and her early association with certain of her father's literary friends. Yet, for a period, she willingly relinquished her ambitions because responsibility for her younger brothers and sisters fell upon her shoulders.

Subsequently she taught school in Providence and in Boston; often she had private pupils as well, sometimes within her own household. She was leader in a conversational club which included the cleverest women of her circle, and her friendship with Emerson resulted in her staying often at Concord. Indeed, her philosophical proclivities went along easily with those of the Concord transcendentalists; though she took only a casual interest in their experiment at community living at Brook Farm.

Miss Fuller once edited a philosophical magazine called the Dial; she was literary critic of the New York Tribune during the régime of Horace Greeley; she wrote for magazines and published several books, translating copiously from the German. In 1846 she went abroad, made the acquaintance of many of the litterateurs of England and the Continent and, after a most romantic courtship, was married to an Italian, Count Ossoli. Living in Rome during the siege of that city by the French, she devoted herself to the care of the injured, thus winning the unbounded admiration of her husband's people. A woman about whom there have been expressed many diverse opinions, but surely a woman of great gifts of which her critical judgment was possibly the most conspicuous.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Why did three-bladed propellers prove unsatisfactory on the Leviathan? — *Ship Lanes* 20
2. What are the "tartines" which appear on fashionable French menus? — *Women's Enterprises Page* 20
3. By what picturesque plan is Harvard University perpetuating its history? — *Educational Page* 20
4. What two New York plays have enjoyed more than 1000 performances? — *Odds and Ends* 20
5. How many soldiers has France, England and Belgium in the occupied section of the Rhineland? — *Editorial Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Indigenous

This word, although less frequently used than "native," deserves equal consideration. "Native" is derived from the Latin *natus*, "born," indigenous from *in*, "within" and *gignere*, "to beget."

That which is indigenous is born or produced naturally in a land or region; it is not imported or exotic. Potatoes, for instance, supposedly introduced into America by Sir Walter Raleigh, are not indigenous to North America. They are a natural product of South America. People who are the aboriginal inhabitants of a country are said to be indigenous to that place or region, and things which especially pertain to its natives also receive that designation.

The word has a figurative significance as well, being applied to that which seems inherent, innate or inborn, as "Their good manners are indigenous."

We pronounce in-dig'-e-nous like indij'-e-nus, stressing the second syllable. Each *i* is as in till, *e* as in event, *u* as in circus.

"Joy is indigenous to the industrious man."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: Times have changed. A clergyman has installed a cooling device in his church to keep his congregation awake. We recall that Henry Ward Beecher once remarked that when he found his listeners nodding he concluded it was time for the preacher to wake up.

Detroit Free Press: Considering the manner in which the reducing fad has swept through women's wardrobes, father wonders how mother and the girls still manage to require so much luggage for summer vacation tours.

Chicago Journal: The most frequent double play is that from pay window to worker to installment house.

A Quotation for Today

THE best provision for a happy life is to practice honesty in good earnest, and speak truth . . . live easy and cheerful, and crowd one good action so close to another that there may not be the least empty space between them.—MARCUS AURELIUS

Odds and Ends

Famous Tea Tax

The British Government recently repealed the famous tea tax which was levied during the reign of Queen Elizabeth more than 300 years ago. This tax resulted in the "Boston Tea Party" of Dec. 16, 1773, when a number of patriots disguised as Indians threw about $90,000 worth of the product into Boston Harbor.

First Abolitionist

Diego, son of Christopher Columbus, is regarded as America's first abolitionist. According to a letter recently discovered in a London collection, Diego opposed the enslavement of Indians by the Spaniards.

Wool

More wool has been imported into the United States during the last nine years than the country produced, with the exception of 1920 and 1924.

Moist Cakes

Because honey retains its moisture for an indefinite period, it is a useful ingredient in cakes and other pastries which should preferably be kept soft.

First "Mile-a-Minute"

The first mile-a-minute run in the United States was made on the Boston & Maine Railroad in 1848.

Annie Oakley

The name of Annie Oakley was given to theater passes by veteran playgoers who recall the marvelous rifle shooting by the sportswoman in perforating small cards. The punching of the complimentary ticket recalls the cards shot at by Miss Oakley.

Oysters

In addition to those produced and marketed by the United States, oysters are raised for market in England, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Italy, Australia, China, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Algeria, and in certain parts of South America.

Verbose Rôle

The actor playing the principal part in Shaw's play "Man and Superman" speaks approximately 50,000 words.

Natural Gas

More than two-thirds of all the gas consumed in the United States is natural gas.

Feeding an Elephant

Zoo keepers estimate that an elephant can be fed for approximately $1100 a year.

English Banks

There are now more than 9400 banking offices in England.

The Children's Corner

Still Life

THE thermometer inside the glass case near Boston Common was almost filled with a red line. This meant "Hot." For Boston can be Hot (in capital letters) when the East Wind has gone visiting.

At the moment when the thermometer was full of red line, a group of well-known Commoners sat in a row on the lowest limb of a sugar maple (Acer Saccharium) hard by Holmes Walk.

Near the trunk of the tree sat Roger P. Scroggins, oldest of Boston Common squirrels. His high hat hung on the stub of a limb instead of on his head. His coat, instead of

None of the Commoners Spoke, Yet Everyone Was Happy

being on his back, was over his arm, and his waistcoat was unbutoned. His eyes were calm and peaceful; not an eyelash moved. His ears were still and his legs were stiller. He looked peaceful and at ease.

Next to Mr. Scroggins sat Mrs. Scroggins. Her bonnet hung on another stub of a limb. Her apron was clean and tidy, but quite thin. She, too, looked peaceful and quite content.

Next to Mrs. Scroggins sat Florrie, the pigeon who usually is pompous, but at this particular moment possessed little if any pomp. Her feathers were still. Her eye, the one which usually winks, was quiet.

Next to Florrie sat Fib, the sparrow chieftain, at most times perky and alert and inquiring into whatever happens to be going on, especially excitement. For once his wings were quiet.

No one spoke. Yet everyone was happy.

A breeze stirred the maple leaves ever so slightly.

Each pair of eyes brightened. Scroggins looked at Mrs. S. and smiled. Mrs. Scroggins looked at Scroggins and smiled.

Florrie looked at Fib and both smiled.

Then came a long Sit. Just to be in the shade was a great deal. The sun was working away at his job outside the shade in a way which made people sure he was in earnest.

But on the limb—quiet, rest, peace.

For several hours the sitting went on.

Mr. Scroggins finally gave signs of noticing that the sun was going down. He stirred, reached for his hat, and put it on.

"Now, haven't we had a lovely time?" he said.

"We have indeed," said everyone else.

"And haven't you learned that what I told you is true—that the way to enjoy a hot day is to say nothing about it?"

His wife and friends looked at him with gratitude in their eyes and Florrie didn't even wink.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Recipe Puzzle: Fudge.

Fill the Blanks Puzzle

The Blanks in Each of These Sentences Are to Be Filled by Placing in the First Space a Word, From Which You Are to Cut Off the First Letter to Make the Word for the Second Space.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Tenth

Chicago

A DAY nursery where many little children are cared for had purchased its milk for some time at a reduced rate from a large company. This dairy had not raised its rate to any institution when others had done so.

One day the man delivering the milk stated that after the first of the month the nursery would have to purchase milk from —— (naming another big concern), which was taking over his company.

When asked if the present low rate would continue, he said, "No."

The next day a fatherly looking man called to say he was the owner of the company now furnishing the milk at the reduced rate and that he had some news—bad and good. First, the nursery was to pay the regular rate for milk from then on, but—and then he went on to explain that at one time he had promised to give one-tenth of all he made to church and charitable work. The reduced rate on milk had been one way of paying his debt of gratitude, he said, and it would go on, but in a different way.

The company with which he was consolidating, he explained, was giving him a certain number of shares in its business to pay for his interests, and one-tenth of these shares he was dividing among the several institutions he had served, and he expected that the dividends from these shares would more than pay the added cost of the milk.

Getting Fobes Straight

(From The New England Printer)

New Haven, Conn.

AN apple-cheeked young man approached this writer on the patio of the Lapham Field House at New Haven, Saturday, June 1, and made an unusual request.

"If you're writing anything about the Harvard freshmen, please see that Joe Fobes gets credit for his work today. He won the mile and javelin and was second in the 880. Fobes has a right to kick at the way newspaper reports have confused his name with that of Forbes this year. Forbes didn't score today."

"But," I replied, "Dick Thayer (the Harvard manager), told me less than five minutes ago that it was Forbes who scored in the 880."

"Well, that's wrong," declared the "a-c" young man.

"What's your name?" I inquired.

"Sandy Forbes," he replied.

In Lighter Vein

Making His Point

An Irishman, who had been advised by his attorney to plead guilty as a first offender, stood in the dock.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the judge.

"Guilty, yer Honor, and I've got witnesses to prove it."—*Sheffield Weekly Telegraph.*

Passing Show

Lady (in registry office): "How many maids do you place in a week?"
Clerk: "Between forty and fifty."
Lady: "Really. That must be about two thousand a year."
Clerk: "I don't know—it's always the same fifty."

Words of Praise

Dom Luiz, King of Portugal, fancied himself a singer; and when Rossini was his guest he asked if he might sing for the great composer.

Rossini agreed, of course, but he found the royal voice very poor.

When asked by a courtier for his opinion of the King's singing, Rossini deftly replied: "Never have I heard a king sing better."—*The Scrap Book.*

The Illusive Date

To fix an illusive date in Mary Ellen's memory her teacher drilled her—patiently, persistently—in the old rhyme, "In fourteen hundred and ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue."

On the morrow when her teacher called upon her to recite, with the utmost assurance she joyously announced, "In fourteen hundred and ninety-three Columbus sailed the deep blue sea!"

The Reprimand

The cadets were lined up on the field for inspection, and as the commandant strode down the line he stopped suddenly before one young man and said: "You remind me a great deal of General Grant."

"Really, sir?" responded the cadet eagerly.

"Yes, he didn't shave, either!"

Sufficient Recommendation

Mistress: "So you have a situation with my friend, Mrs. Long, Mary? Did you tell her you have only been with me for two months?"

Mary: "Yes, mum, and she said that if I could stay with you for two months that was a good enough reference for her."—*Montreal Star.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

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EDITORIALS

Where Does the Fault Lie?

STRANGELY enough, it must seem to all who yield ungrudging obedience to law, there is a quite common tendency to place upon society, and upon the laws which have been enacted, the blame for recent outbreaks and revolts in state and federal prisons. Are the laws too severe in the effort to discourage crime by the imposition of burdensome penalties? Would more merciful punishment tend to bring about reformation and regeneration, while at the same time insuring a reasonable degree of safety to the persons and property of the people? These are questions which students of present-day methods of prison reform are asking. Is it too soon to answer them?

It is interesting, first of all, to inquire what influences, within or outside the prisons, have contributed or combined to cause a wholesale and determined revolt against intrenched and absolute authority. Those actuated by a desire to obtain freedom at any cost must realize full well that no consideration or quarter will be shown them in case open mutiny is declared. It may be possible to realize the despair and heedless determination of those who look forward to unbroken and seemingly unending years behind prison walls. But what subtle and persuasive influence is it that, within a few days, prompted inmates in four prisons to rise in open revolt, ready to wager their mortal lives in uneven battle in the vain hope of gaining a precarious freedom?

It is usual at times when organized and unorganized vicious influences seek to assert a power which exists only in the distorted imaginations of those attempting to exert it, to imagine that there has at last been effected a combination of the lawless against the established order. Credence has recently been given to rumors that it is the aroused purpose and ambition of those who defy the law to overturn and overwhelm the very foundations of government. Care should be taken lest such rumors be regarded too seriously. It can hardly be conceived, in a country like the United States, that the influences openly opposed to society are capable of such concerted action. They are insubstantial, and must, in any final test, destroy and dissipate themselves because of inherent weaknesses.

But the responsibility of society as represented in established government is none the less imperative in its dealings with its avowed foes. There is a well-defined measure of charity and humanity which cannot be ignored. Those who have, voluntarily or otherwise, fallen under the law's condemnation, are entitled, because they are human beings, to considerate treatment at the hands of the law. The fact cannot be disguised that in many penal institutions inhumane and unbearable conditions are allowed to exist. Our civilization, whatever else may be said of it, has advanced to a stage where humanity finds itself by right liberated from conditions of existence which once were endured because they could not be cured. Even the outcast who has made of himself a pawn or a victim of the social order which he mistakenly or habitually defied rebels when he is subjected to needless torture by those whom he has offended.

It may be that the recent mutinies which have startled thinking persons in all parts of the country will have the effect of clarifying and purifying a static and stagnant condition of public thought.

Dr. Garfield Speaks Out

OF THE Williamstown Institute of Politics Dr. Harry Garfield, its president, very properly says, "It is not our function to determine matters, but we can aid in the ways of understanding and enlightenment." It cannot, however, be charged against the distinguished president of Williams College that, in his opening address, he feared to indicate very clearly the way in which he believed certain of the questions there to be discussed ought to be determined by those political bodies which have the power of determination. Indeed, veteran attendants upon the institute do not recall a session marked by so courageous and specific a presentation of highly controversial questions as that with which Dr. Garfield opened it this year.

Some have wondered, in the past, why the direction of round tables, given over to the discussion of disarmament, peace, antimilitarism and kindred topics should always have been committed, as this year, to an admiral. Peace advocates would hardly expect a position of such influence to be tendered to an extremist of their side, such as, for example, the executive head of the American Peace Society, but they have been restive under its continued control by equally extreme representatives of the other side. Dr. Garfield, to a great extent, disarms this criticism this year when he says, "The dogs of war may bark, and the critics scream, but they will not affect the high purpose of the two most distinguished statesmen of the world today—Ramsay MacDonald and Herbert Hoover." That purpose, as he sees it, is to halt naval rivalry. He puts a quietus on the assertiveness of the militarists when he says, "The people of Great Britain and the United States have declared in unmistakable terms their purpose to rely upon the civil rather than the military arms in carrying out the new policy established for the settlement of international disputes."

Dr. Garfield himself has evidently felt the rising of that irresistible tide of public opinion which, as he said, has submerged old landmarks. Even the head of a great educational institution, obligated to refrain from partisanship and propaganda, cannot in the face of conditions today refuse comment on the gathering force, the irresistible onrush of the peace movement. As he well expressed it: "Does the multilateral treaty lack sanction? It has the sanction of the people of the seven seas. They have leaders of their own choosing, men highly trained of long experience. They are prepared to follow these leaders, and who shall say that they are mistaken when the choice is between the forces of opposition, and leaders like Briand, and MacDonald and Hoover. To the advocates of the big navy and the big stick I commend the rereading of the story of King Canute."

This is precisely the note which should be sounded at this moment. Not the people of the United States alone but the peoples of all nations are as one in their determination to make the renunciation of war effective. If those who should be leaders are faint-hearted and cannot see the plain path for the imaginary obstacles with which they have enmeshed it, they should be swept aside. The will to achieve peace, the determination to obliterate false and misleading landmarks, the sincere desire to have done with war and its prophets of evil are dominant in all lands today. The orator who voices these aspirations and purposes will attain true leadership.

Checking Present-Day Smuggling

THE fact that public opinion in Canada against the illicit liquor traffic into the United States is making an impression on the Government is indicated in the recent action of the Dominion Minister of National Revenue, William D. Euler, in issuing a statement in reply to the growing volume of criticism. He recounted some of the steps that have been taken by Canada to restrict exportation of liquor, these including the abolition of so-called export warehouses, the prohibition of importation by others than provincial government authorities, the limiting of the number of export docks and the giving of information of clearances of liquor cargoes to the United States. At the same time, the minister appeared to concede that more might be done by the Dominion Administration.

Clearances are granted, at present, to Canalian liquor exporters who openly engage in the business of smuggling These exporters make out a declaration, plainly giving the destination of the liquor consignment to the United States. After paying excise duty on the liquor, under Canadian law the rumrunning vessels are free to sail. During the parliamentary debate last session at Ottawa, the former Minister of Customs, H. H. Stevens, stated that the Dominion collected $7,800,000 in excise taxes on liquor shipped to the United States last year.

It will apparently be necessary to pass special legislation in the Dominion Parliament to withhold clearances from liquor-laden ships to the United States. The Government has, at least, arrived at the point of considering this next step. In the minister's statement it is stipulated, however, that the United States Government must also be prepared to do as much, namely, to withhold clearances from vessels of United States ownership which are notoriously engaged in the liquor traffic. According to Mr. Euler, "Practically 100 per cent of the rumrunners are American citizens who ply their trade with United States boats." There is strong feeling in Canada against accepting revenue from this smuggling trade. It has evidently produced this latest declaration of the Dominion's readiness to consider further measures of co-operation to suppress the traffic.

Face-to-Face Diplomacy

THE approaching visit of Ramsay MacDonald to the United States has naturally somewhat overshadowed the announcement that another minister of the Crown is about to cross the Atlantic. The raison d'être of the forthcoming visit of J. H. Thomas to Canada is equally humane, if of a somewhat less dramatic character. The new diplomacy is seemingly to be of the face-to-face variety, and who can doubt that it will be far more effective than the long-drawn-out, icily formal diplomacy by correspondence, the I-have-the-honor-to-be-your-obedient-servant type of long-distance statesmanship.

As will be remembered, Mr. Thomas is in charge of the "job" of working out the pressing problem of unemployment—of finding work for the workless; but Mr. Thomas, it may be remarked, has the reputation of "doing things." When he arrives in Ottawa he will discuss with the Government the crying question of emigration from Great Britain to Canada, and it will be readily admitted by political friend and opponent that few men are better fitted to handle such a mission than the Lord Privy Seal, to give Mr. Thomas his official title in the Labor Government.

While nothing definite has been given out, it is understood that he is seeking an agreement between the mother country and the various parts of the British Empire for the carrying out of interimperial works. That these would include undertakings of general utility, as well as developments of a nature appealing to all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, may be anticipated. While the manner in which the problem will be tackled is at present largely a matter of speculation, it would seem probable that the dominions and the crown colonies will be asked to what extent they would be prepared to utilize British labor and British manufactures in the suggested undertakings, and it may be taken for granted that the British Government will do the major part of the financing.

Another subject to be taken up with the Canadian Government is the possible extension to other classes of immigrants of the $10 passenger rate from England to Canada, now applying only to farmers, domestic servants and juveniles. Mr. Thomas will doubtless investigate also the condition of those who went out to the Dominion under the "3000 family scheme" which was inaugurated three years ago and which has now, it is understood, been brought to completion. If the results of Mr. Thomas's investigations in this direction are of a favorable nature, it is possible that the policy may be continued of sending more families out under a similar scheme. In seeking to ameliorate the lot of the working classes, Mr. Thomas has in hand a job which should keep him busy during his stay in Canada, and which it is possible may be followed by journeyings to other parts of the British Empire.

Finland's Ten Years of Freedom

OF THE several Baltic states whose release from imperialistic rule came about as a result of the World War, Finland has been especially successful with its experiment in self-government.

This republic farthest north, in common with some others of the new-found nations of Europe, did not pass through the last ten years without severe political and economic tests. But when the city of Abo recently celebrated the seven hundredth anniversary of its founding with an industrial exposition of great merit, the age-old culture of the Finnish people revealed itself as a solid foundation on which modern Finland could safely continue to build its social and political superstructure.

Finland's great desire for increased co-operation economically with its neighbors of the Scandinavian north was fully met during the Social Congress held at the capital, Helsingfors, in honor of the country's ten years of independence. It was demonstrated that the régime of President Relander was meeting the needs of the Nation, and that the period of reconstruction was healthy in character, due to a governmental policy of liberal conservatism.

Genuine democracy has always been the watchword of the Finns. But Finland in transition is characterized by consideration for what can best serve others as well as the Nation itself. This Republic, therefore, is both constituting itself a barrier against the westward march of Communism, and at the same time proving a protection for its Scandinavian neighbors who can see no benefit in the advocacy of policies that appear detrimental to the fullest realization of freedom.

The first decade of Finnish independence augurs well for the Republic's continuance as a self-governing commonwealth which rests its stability on peace at home and amiable relations with its neighbors.

'Cool as a Senator'

AND so the United States Senate has gone modern and installed a new refrigerating system guaranteed to reduce the temperature on a hot day to the refreshing coolness of a zephyr packed in ice. "An excellent idea," chorus the newspapers with a blissful unanimity that comes only once in a lifetime. Ordinary men and women throughout the country will probably say the same thing, and so everyone will be happy.

It will be interesting to watch the effect of cool refrigeration upon the business of national legislation, say, debates on the tariff. Time was when torrid gusts of oratory swept across the Senate Chamber, wilting collars and dispositions, and driving superheated legislators to the refuge of the cloakrooms where they might mop and moderate. Now all will be different, and the ancient expression "cool as a cucumber" will be transformed overnight into the more expressive simile, "cool as a United States Senator."

This American predilection for coolness has now grown into a movement. The summer theaters advertise that they are as "cool as a pool." A few showy restaurants have installed ice floors where arctic-clad skaters may entertain the patrons and keep them shivering. Before many months houses for years made comfortable in winter by steam heat will be equally inviting in summer by means of refrigerated air currents.

Whatever may be said about the rush and shallowness of contemporary life, one thing is certain: Mechanical genius has never been so greatly concerned in keeping the populace comfortable, happy, and reasonably free from the drudgery which once beset its ancestors.

Editorial Notes

When such a fine player as Miss Helen Wills says, "I've never let tennis be the thing that mattered most. . . . Tennis is lots of fun—but it's only a sport," she expresses sentiments which all amateur sportsmen and sportswomen can follow to advantage, not only from the viewpoint of making sport worth while, but also as a means of improving their own playing.

In making the "big job" of his administration that of reclaiming youths from state correctional institutions for worthy places in society, through lessons in citizenship, discipline and honor, Harry G. Leslie, Governor of Indiana, has added a plank to his platform which should go far toward proving that statesmanship may be both altruistic and practical.

That the world is becoming more air-minded is proved by the fact that, although only sixty of those who registered at the new glider school in South Wellfleet, Mass., could be accommodated, 200 actually applied. If the demand for aeronautic instruction continues, a regular aviation course may have to be included in high school curricula.

Arthur M. Hyde, United States Secretary of Agriculture, recently declared the farm to be the chief prop for all prosperity. Doubtless his thought is that the money voted for farm relief through President Hoover's farm board will prove to be a good prop for the farmer.

Many and varied have been the rules for achievement, but it would not seem extremely difficult for wide-awake youth to follow that handed out by Christian Gauss, dean of Princeton, who says: "My recipe for success is to do things better than other people do them."

Henry Ford has planted 12,000 acres of rubber trees in Brazil. Evidently Mr. Edison has not convinced his friend of the value of a rubber substitute, or else Mr. Ford has decided that, for the present anyhow, planting trees means playing safe.

El Pueblo: A Scene From Life in Spain

THE sun-scorched pueblo was dull and lifeless from centuries of monotonous toil when the electric power station came. In their eagerness for a new interest, for the bright and steady electric light, available like water from the taps in big cities, the villagers had thrown open their doors with a great welcome. But petty vexations arose, impositions and abuses, and finally a climax came when the rates of the company were doubled. Then the men of the "most loyal and noble" village of Tecla determined to throw off the yoke of the forastero, the outsider.

In the Town Hall the corduroy-clad elders, tanned to mud color and unshaven, met in council in the flickering shadows of the newly trimmed oil lamps carried back to where they had hung for ages. Lovers of symbols, their first act was to unscrew the electric bulbs hanging from the rafters, and drop them, one after the other, onto the cobbles below, where they exploded as they struck. It was as a declaration of war. Outside, puzzled by the noise, the villagers gathered in groups, talking and gesticulating

One by one they strayed up the rough-hewn steps and forgathered in the hall. The alcalde explained the circumstances that had led to the grave abuses. The villagers listened, though not always in silence; and he steadied the gathering by the ringing of a small bell, enjoining order. He passed on to the difficulties, ever growing, of the village exchequer.

* * *

The pueblo, he said, had now two mills grinding corn by electric power; the workers from the hot fields rested in the cool of the evening, sitting and talking under the bright lights, swinging as they hung across the narrow streets; the women now scrubbed and mended with alegria, for the new light was good company when daylight went. All this was a blessing for which a good price might be paid; but not the price demanded by the company. Above all there was the dignity of the pueblo, low in funds after a bad harvest. Yet electric power it must have. What was to be done?

Of all the men in the village, the boldest spokesman was the alcalde's secretary. Had he not done his military service in the city barracks where ignorance was a disgrace and misfortune? In the city he had learned to read and write; he could quote Cervantes and cite from the poems of Campoamor. On fiestas he wore a collar, washed and ironed, and on great occasions a dark suit made by a city tailor, with trousers which were pressed with a hot iron. Held in the greatest respect by the villagers, he exercised considerable influence with the caciques who owned half the pueblo, while even the judge and the priest conceded that he was "muy listo," and possessed knowledge of accounts and commerce.

Today he felt his opportunity had come: "The men of this pueblo are one," he cried, "all without distinction, whether we own a thousand bushels or only ten. Let us unite and fight these forasteros, each giving according to his means. We will then build our own dam, harness the river and produce our own power and light." The alcalde echoed him as if his own mind had long been set on such a project. It was approved on a show of hands, amid much enthusiasm.

* * *

Late that night the meeting broke up, a plan having been evolved and fashioned with no little skill, and thus, cut and dried, the village had its first great problem to face. Money was wanted without delay and sacrifices must be made. A proclamation was drawn up, and the town crier read out the alcalde's exhortations to the pueblo to subscribe to the formation of a company with a board composed of the prominent men of the village, the judge, the apothecary, and the veterinary surgeon, the latter of whom combined his usual functions with dentistry. The alcalde was to be the president.

Each householder was expected to subscribe, however little, and a day was set aside for the collection of the funds. Four men, holding a blanket by each corner and followed by the elders, proceeded from door to door to receive donations. Coins and paper money were produced, some from between the deep piles of bed matting, others from behind rafters and out of earthen pots on kitchen shelves. The blanket sagged with the weight, and the pile was topped by two packets of notes, carefully ticketed, the handsome contributions of the wealthy village caciques.

From the neighboring town came the notary, and the elders received him, hat in hand. There was enough money to pay the royalties demanded by the state for the concession, his own fees, which he regretted he could not waive by virtue of the regulations, and to pay for the engagement of the engineer. At the first general meeting of the village company, in which each householder now held a share, the secretary, duly appointed to his new post, entered up the minutes in a book, each page of which was seen to bear a large government stamp.

Arrayed in his city clothes, he sat the center of all eyes as he affixed his signature with a rubrica, the flourish of which bespoke ease, knowledge and artistic feeling. There was rejoicing and an air of much enthusiasm. The representative of the electric power company, the forastero, stood aloof and watched, shunned and friendless, abiding his time.

* * *

The foundations of the new water mill were laid and the dam built. There were many volunteers. Joy was in their work. Then the money gave out. With arrears of pay due, the engineer returned to the city and the volunteers who had labored for the love of the pueblo and hewed stone and carried timber had perforce to abandon their work. In a diligence drawn by five mules came and went the notary and held much converse with the representative of the electric power company. The secretary lost his spruce appearance and was loath to speak to anyone. Deep depression reigned throughout the pueblo and the villagers neglected to trim and light their oil lamps, as if resigned to the impositions of the company. The caciques, fearing for their money, intrusted to the notary the sale of their shares to the rivals.

Humiliated, the alcalde called a meeting of the people, which filled the village square. Proposing that the concession should be surrendered to the foreign company for what the shareholders would get for it, he pointed out that thus a portion of their investments might be recovered. The villagers listened sullenly. Taking the initiative, the secretary, unshaven and collarless, but flushed with excitement, then addressed the crowd from a point of vantage on an empty barrel: "Where is our dignity, our honor!" he cried. "Is there no shame in this pueblo? Have we not promised to resist an enemy? Never must we rest until our promise is redeemed to free our homestead from the despot. Shall we sell our freedom to a forastero?"

The crowd hesitated, their confidence shaken by the failure of their plans, when an elderly man, bowed with his years, but proud of bearing, pushed his way through and said: "I am poor, as all in the pueblo know. My land does not produce what it did. But the honor of the village demands a sacrifice. I give all I have." Small indeed was his gift, but it roused the feelings of the crowd and voices were heard in approval: "Asi sea"—so be it. "We stand by you."

* * *

A new collection was about to begin when from the back of the crowd, standing head and shoulders above the tallest villager, a blond stranger called out, in the accents of a foreigner, "Pido la palabra"—I ask for permission to speak. Way was made for him and as he stood by the side of the alcalde he said in measured tones:

Friends, I am the manager of the electric power company, come far from Zurich, to take over your concession and the work you have commenced and for which I would pay you cash to save you from loss. But I have observed the spirit of this pueblo. In my own country we also work together for the good of the homestead which we love. The act of sacrifice of this white-haired man who has given all he has, and your own eagerness for the cause of the village have touched me, and I prefer that we should be friends if you will, rather than that you should receive us as enemies. If you agree, the pueblo and my company will unite in their labors and we will do this work together. We will form one company the fortunes of which will be shared with the villagers. I will accept the terms you consider suitable.

There was silence awhile, broken only by the distant changing of the cincerros swinging from the necks of goats and cows. Then the secretary, covering his bare neck with his hand, sprang back on the barrel, "Viva Alemania"—long live Germany—he cried, conscious of geography, and the crowd broke into cheers. Horny hands shook those of the big Swiss stranger and compliments on his appearance were shouted across the square by the village mothers and the lasses intent at open windows overlooking the proceedings.

The meeting dispersed and at the village club the notary and the elders conferred with the stranger, the hero of the day. Before long work was resumed under his direction. By united efforts skillfully guided, rapid progress was made. Two new dams came into being on the distant, now harnessed river. Electric power became available for many a pueblo in the district and the spirit of co-operation radiated a new blessing on an old land. R. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

America's Livestock Markets

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the issue of The Christian Science Monitor bearing date of Saturday, July 13, 1929, I find an article appearing under Omaha dating from which I quote the following:

> Industrially, Omaha is not only the Nation's largest livestock market and meat-packing center outside of Chicago, etc.

The Christian Science Monitor, I am sure, wants to be fair, and undoubtedly the information was written by your correspondent from local information given him in the city of Omaha. However, if you will refer to the United States Department of Agriculture: "Stocks and Markets," page 142 of the April issue, which gives the animals slaughtered under federal meat inspection for the year 1928, you will find the comparison of the Kansas City market with Omaha shows as follows:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Swine	Ttl. Head
Kansas Cy.	834,671	224,378	1,316,807	3,550	3,314,792	5,693,898
Omaha ...	807,098	76,123	1,723,577	219	2,169,993	4,777,010

An investigation on the part of your great newspaper will bring about this fact, that in only one respect—and that is receipts of head of sheep—does the Omaha market exceed the Kansas City market.

The following figures for the six months' period ending June 30 can easily be verified by the records:

	Kansas City	Omaha
Cattle	881,324	733,089
Hogs	2,309,793	2,015,971
Sheep	841,722	1,232,761
Horses and mules...	26,416	9,563
Total	4,059,255	3,991,324

ERIC E. MATCHETTE,
General Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.
Kansas City, Mo.

A Prison Warden's Real Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A person or firm entering the manufacturing business would naturally try to find such managers and employees who have a knowledge of the article to be manufactured. Unfortunately people to be employed in government positions are not always measured by the knowledge and experience required to successfully carry out the work to be performed by them in such positions, but other considerations play a good part in their selection. This is not so in the appointment or election of a judge. In all those cases a lawyer is selected for that position, lawyers, of course, having more or less experience in what is needed of a judge.

It is different in the appointment of wardens or keepers, particularly the latter, they often not having the necessary training and not being particularly suitable for their position. I think there should be a school to give those who are to become keepers and wardens in prisons the training needed to successfully carry out the work of those positions Now as regards wardens, the general idea is that the main duty of the warden is to prevent prisoners from escaping and perhaps keep good order in the prison, that being all that is required of him. It seems to me that the success of a warden should be measured more by how many of the prisoners in his charge will be induced to go straight and again become good and useful citizens after their discharge.

The office of warden should be considered as honorable and important as that of a judge and, as I said before, his success should be measured by how many of his prisoners will make good after their discharge. The salaries of wardens as well as keepers should be very liberal, as their work is difficult if properly carried out, and only high-grade persons should be employed. The position of the warden and keeper gives him much power for either good or bad. More stress should be laid upon detectives or police preventing criminal acts instead of, as is now usually the case, rewarding them if the criminal act has been committed and they then detect it.

It would be worth while that a large amount of money should be expended for the purpose of preventing crime and to influence people who might commit crime, against doing so; that either the prisoners be influenced not to commit crime again after their discharge from prison or the proper influences be brought to bear to prevent those who have not yet been in prison from becoming criminals and prisoners later on. ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

New York, N. Y.

International Friendship and Business

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to read in a recent issue of the Monitor an editorial on the world's opinion of America's proposed tariff law.

While I am proud, as a citizen, of the generosity which the people of the United States as individuals and as a Nation express toward other peoples in times of distress, a generosity which is, I am sure, appreciated by the recipients, still the Nation should not use selfish methods to obtain its wealth. America cannot expect to sell all its surplus products, to which there sometimes seems to be no limit, and then put up barriers to prevent others from selling to it. Business should be conducted in all friendliness, each having the interests of others at heart. Then doing business becomes more of a pleasure, business contacts ripening into unselfish, confident friendship, friendship which prevents war.

International friendship can be brought about more through business relations than through the efforts of politicians, for in the latter case, words are the medium, while in the former, business contacts are followed by the actual deeds.

I am grateful, not only that the United States has a clean paper like the Monitor, but also that it is an international paper which carries to the world the message that all Americans do not voice the same opinion on tariff reform. ARTHUR F. CAPERS.

Wellesley, Mass.

New Music to Old Words

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In answer to Mrs. Emma C. Jackson's letter appearing in the Monitor under date June 25:

We do indeed need a national anthem; that is, we need new music set to our beloved "Star-Spangled Banner"—something that comes within the range of the average voice. Why does not someone write this for us?

What we want is rich melody expressing at the same time the spontaneous joy that must always accompany our flag, and gratitude to God and our heroes for victories won. The tune of "America" was not designed to express the glorious hope for peace and equality based on the Constitution of the United States. (MRS.) SINA E. WALSH.

San Francisco, Calif.